



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



# *Amateur sportsman*

S-A 487

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



LIBRARY

OF THE

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy

---



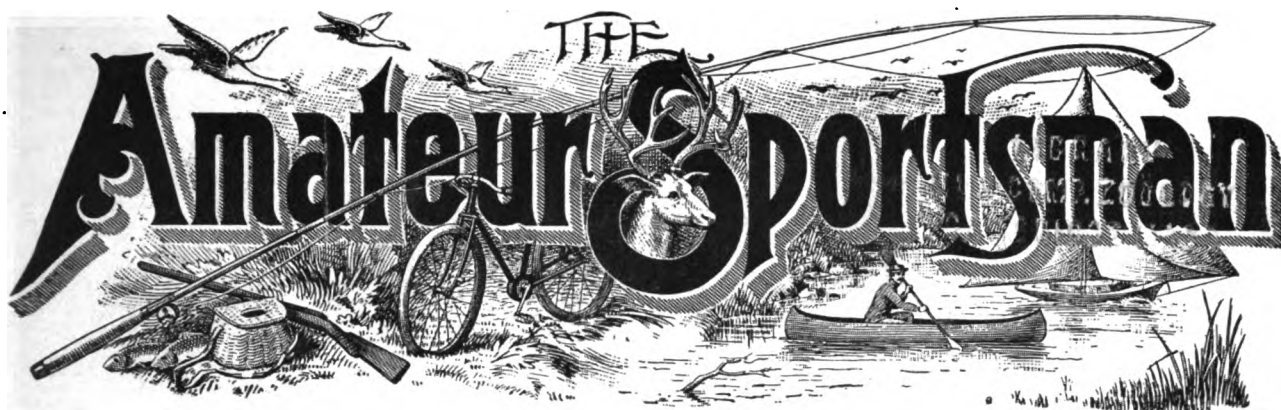








55,716



VOL. XLIV. No. 1

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1910

ESTABLISHED 1888



### WILD DUCKS RAISED ON A PRESERVE NEAR NEW YORK.

The wire fence on the right is a great protection. Without it, a cat or other animal could sneak up unobserved and capture a young duck. But when the animal jumps over the fence the ducks take fright and make for the water, where they are safe.

# A Logical Sequence

- 1 Du Pont Powder
- 2 Game
- 3 A full Game Sack

Be Sure Your Shells are loaded with



## SPORTING POWDERS

# WILD FOWL AND WADERS

*A Manual on Their Conservation For Sport and For Profit.*

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON.

Author of *Our Feathered Game*; *Our Big Game* and Editor of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*

*Fully illustrated with sixteen plates and a map showing the present breeding range of the desirable species of fowl which interest sportsmen.*

This book, which soon will be published, contains chapters on all of the edible ducks which are shot by sportsmen. Also there are chapters on the breeding, migration and food habits of wild ducks, on the best methods of preserving them as ornaments for country places and for sport and for profit; on game farms and game farming in England and in America; on the methods of handling wild ducks breeding wild and in captivity; the enemies of wild ducks and how to control them; the methods of restoring wild ducks to ponds, lakes and streams where they have been extirpated and of introducing them on natural and artificial waters; the methods of shooting ducks without causing them to desert.

There are also chapters on the State Game Departments and how they can assist in the restoration of the wild fowl; on the American duck clubs and preserves and on the preservation of the wild geese and the woodcock, snipe, plover and other shore birds or waders.

### A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.

A special edition of this timely book, limited to 500 copies and containing a portrait and the signature of the author, will be sold for \$2.00. Readers of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* who wish to subscribe for the book can do so by sending a post card to *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN Co.*, Box 22, Grand Central, New York. By mail \$2.16.

(Mr. Huntington has changed the title of his new book to "Wild Fowl and Waders" since the book deals also with the conservation of Wood Cock, Snipe and other Shore Birds, or Waders.

## CONTENTS

**SURVEY OF THE FIELD**—The Sale of Ducks in California—Draining Duck Marshes—"More" Reclamation—Illinois Farmers and Sportsmen—Good News—A Letter From the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**MAINE NOTES**.....L. T. Carleton

**A CHRISTMAS TRIP IN ARGENTINA**..  
.....E. M. Benson

**DOWN THE ATHABASKA**....H. V. Radford

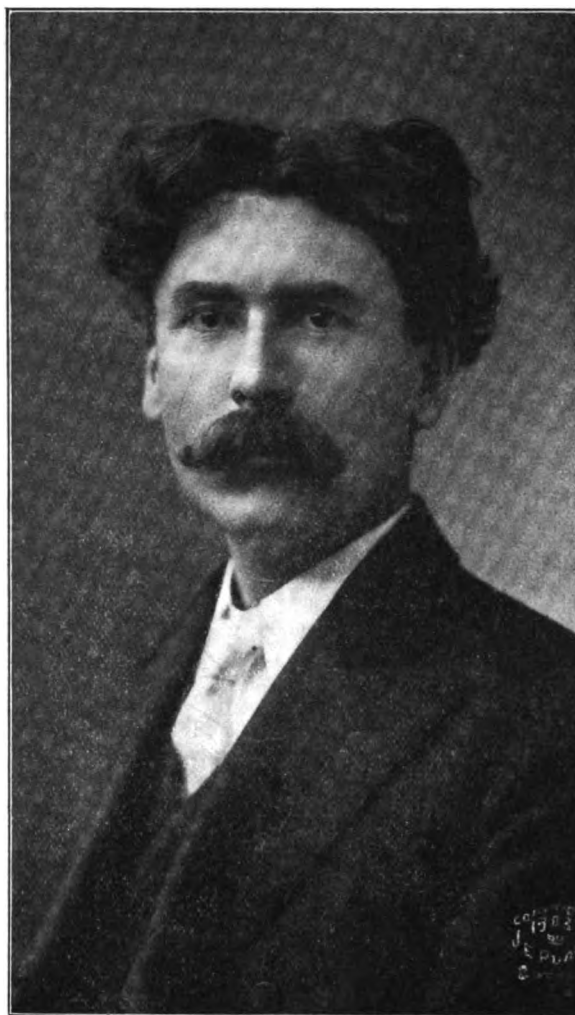
**MY FIRST TARPON**.....Jane Winston

**WHY THE GAME HAS GONE**.....Recapper

**INTRODUCTION OF THE GRAY PART-  
RIDGE IN CONNECTICUT**.....  
.....By Our Connecticut Readers

**FIELD TRIALS**.....J. L. Holloway

Editorials—Correspondence—Book Reviews—  
Outings and Innings—Publishers' Notes, etc.



**ERNEST THOMPSON SETON**  
Distinguished Author and Naturalist—President of the Camp  
Fire Club

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

### OUR FRONT PAGE ILLUSTRATION

We doubt if ever a Christmas present was more welcome or more richly deserved than the magnificent wood bison head secured by Mr. Radford after great exertions. Much toil and danger successfully encountered and overcome are represented by this head. Mr. Radford's story grows in interest as he progresses on his trip, and we can promise our readers some very interesting installments from him in 1911.

### THE ENEMIES OF GAME FISH

We have secured an interesting and instructive article by Hon. W. E. Meehan, Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania and President of the American Fisheries Society. This will be published in our January issue.

### "WILD FOWL AND WADERS"

This book is now on the press and copies will be ready for delivery December 15th, possibly a little earlier. Anyone wishing to use the book as a Christmas gift can have it sent direct from the publishers with a card from the donor enclosed.

### ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

Mr. Seton, whose portrait appears on this page, is a practical "more gameist." In a letter to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN he says: "I have taken far more interest in this restocking than perhaps you know. As early as 1883 I made an attempt to introduce the sharp-tailed grouse into the Ontario peninsula and am at this time carrying on a number of experiments with water fowl."

On his estate at Cos Cob, Conn.; Mr. Seton has an interesting collection of geese and other water fowl.

### HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

In our January number we shall print an article by R. A. Wenz on the "Introduction, Breeding and Management of the Hungarian Partridge." Mr. Wenz is the senior member of the well known firm of Wenz & Mackensen of Yardley, Pa., who are large dealers in partridges and other live game for propagation. There can be no doubt that the partridges easily can be introduced and made abundant in most places provided they be looked after properly in the manner described in the article.

# The Amateur Sportsman's Book List

We recommend the following books, which we can supply at prices named. The entire list makes a good club library and may be had at a reduction. In buying books through us you help the "more game" movement. Books, preceded by a star contain some matter of special interest to "more gameists."

## Angling and Fish Culture

	Price	Postage
Bradford, Charles.		
The Angler's Secret.....	\$1.00	15c.
The Determined Angler.....	60c.	3c.
Harris, Wm. C., and Dr. Tarleton H. Bean.		
(Edited by Louis Rhead.)		
The Basses, Fresh Water and Marine....	3.50	18c.
Henshall, James A.		
(The American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, Editor.)		
Bass, Pike, Perch and Other Fish.....	2.00	16c.
Holder, Chas. Fred.		
(The American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, Editor.)		
Big Game Fishes of the U. S.....	2.00	12c.
Mather, Fred.		
Modern Fish Culture In Salt and Fresh Waters .....	2.00	Pstpd.
Rhead, Louis.		
The Book of Fish and Fishing.....	1.50	Pstpd.
Sage, Dean, and W. C. Harris.		
(The American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, Editor.)		
Salmon and Trout.....	2.00	12c.
Van Dyke, Dr. Henry.		
Days Off and Other Digressions.....	1.50	Pstpd.
Fisherman's Luck and Other Uncertain Things .....	1.50	Pstpd.
Little Rivers.....	1.50	Pstpd.
Note.—Dr. Van Dyke's books are delightful. Any one who has not read them has a genuine treat in store. They are illustrated in colors.		

## Camping

Breck, Edward.		
The Way of the Woods.....	1.75	10c.
Holder, Chas. F.		
Life in the Open.....	3.50	25c.
Kemp, Oliver.		
Wilderness Homes.....	1.25	Pstpd.
Kephart, Horace.		
Camping and Woodcraft—Pocket Size... .	1.50	Pstpd.
Camp Cookery.....	1.00	Pstpd.

## Dogs

Abbott, Thos. C. (Recapper.)		
Practical Dog Education.....	1.00	8c.
Graham, J. A.		
(The American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, Editor.)		
The Sporting Dog.....	2.00	16c.
Waters, B.		
Fetch and Carry.....	1.00	Pstpd.
Whitford, C. B.		
Training the Bird Dog.....	1.25	Pstpd.

## Game Breeding

Bund, J. W. Willis.		
*Game Farms and the Game Laws.....	.50	Pstpd.
Huntington, Dwight W.		
*Wild Fowl and Waders (In Preparation)	1.50	12c.
The same, special signed, limited edition.	2.00	16c.
Jones, O.		
*Ten Years of Gamekeeping.....	3.00	20c.

## Natural History

	Price	Postage
Finley, William Lovell.		
American Birds.....	\$1.50	12c.
Job, Herbert K.		
How to Study Birds.....	1.50	Pstpd.
Wright, William H.		
The Black Bear (The Story of "Ben" and a General Study of Black Bears).....	1.00	10c.
The Grizzly Bear.....	1.50	15c.

## Shooting

Boone and Crocket Club.		
(George Bird Grinnell, Editor.)		
American Big Game In Its Haunts.....	2.50	Pstpd.
American Big Game Hunting.....	2.50	Pstpd.
Bradford, Charles.		
The Wildfowlers.....	1.00	7c.
Fur, Feather and Fin Series.		
(A. E. T. Watson, Editor.)		
*The Grouse, by MacPherson and others..	1.75	12c.
*The Partridge, by MacPherson and others	1.75	11c.
*The Pheasant, by MacPherson and others	1.75	11c.
*Wildfowl, by L. H. de V. Shaw and others	1.75	11c.

Note.—This interesting series treats of shooting and natural history of the birds, refers to preserves and has something about cooking.

Grinnell, George Bird.		
American Duck Shooting.....	3.50	Pstpd.
Same, edition de luxe.....	5.00	Pstpd.
Holder, Chas. Fred.		
Recreations of a Sportsman on the Pacific Coast .....	2.00	20c.
Hornaday, Dr. William T.		
Camp-Fires In the Canadian Rockies....	3.00	Pstpd.
Note.—Dr. Hornaday was awarded a gold medal by the Camp Fire Club for this interesting book, abounding in thrilling adventures and valuable natural history.		
Camp-Fires on Desert and Lava.....	3.00	Pstpd.
The American Natural History (illustrated by 220 original drawings and 100 photographs).....	3.50	Pstpd.
Huntington, Dwight W.		
Our Big Game.....	2.00	16c.
Our Feathered Game.....	2.00	16c.

Note.—These standard books interest all sportsmen and bird lovers. Our Feathered Game has 8 full-page shooting scenes in color and 135 bird portraits, forming a complete handbook of American game birds.

Roosevelt, Theodore.		
African Game Trails—Just Out....	4.00	23c.
Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.....	1.50	12c.
Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter	3.00	Pstpd.
Wilderness Hunter.....	1.50	12c.
Sanford, L. C., and L. B. Bishop.		
(The American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, Editor.)		
The Water Fowl Family.....	2.00	15c.
Note.—Most of the shooting books treat also of natural history.		

## Unclassified

Brunner, Josef.		
Tracks and Tracking.....	1.25	Pstpd.
Dalton, D.		
How to Swim.....	1.00	8c.
Winans, Walter.		
The Sporting Rifle.....	5.00	Exp.

# HARPER & BROTHERS

## OUTDOOR BOOKS

### HARPER'S OUTDOOR BOOK FOR BOYS

By JOSEPH H. ADAMS

"How to Do It" might well be the title of this very successful handy-book for American boys. It is first and last a practical guide, based upon the experience of those who have done what they describe. The arrangement followed is the natural one—to begin at home. The back yard lies immediately at hand. Let us see what can be done there. The aquarium, pet shelters, windmills, and many other contrivances are identified with the home. Going farther afield, we learn the making of coasters and skees, ice-boats and snow cannon, and all that enters into winter sports. There is the air, also, with its invitation to kites and aeroplanes; and there is water, with all the chances for the use of water-power sport. Fishing and camping-out are treated from every point of view in the fourth division of the book, which includes also trapping, taxidermy, and tree huts and brush houses. All the experience of the editors has been combined to prepare a convenient outdoor handy-book free from unnecessary words and details, and filled with the latest and best methods, which will be indispensable to every American boy who likes the fun of doing things for himself.

*With Many Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8 vo, Cloth, \$1.75.*

### ELEMENTS OF NAVIGATION

By W. J. HENDERSON

A practical guide to the details of sailing and handling all sorts of boats. Gives a very clear and concise statement of essential facts concerning the handling of a ship at sea, and furnishes information indispensable to every one connected with the navigation of a vessel. Students who have attempted to learn navigation from the more formidable works on the subject will appreciate this clear and simple enunciation of the essentials.

*16 mo, Cloth, with Diagrams. 203 Pages. \$1.00.*

### A HUNTER'S CAMP-FIRES

By EDWARD J. HOUSE

As the sportsman travels far outside the regular tourist line, this wealth of material is fresh and exciting. The animals hunted are moose, walrus, rhinoceros, elephant, antelope, grizzly, mountain goat, caribou, etc. Profusely illustrated from photographs, and with maps of the territory traversed.

*Square Octavo, \$5.00 net.*

### GOOD HUNTING

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

An account of the pursuit of big game in the West. It is the personal experiences of the most prominent sportsman of the world. It stands for sturdy manliness; for bravery, self-reliance, contempt of discomfort; for paying no attention to snow or bitter cold or hunger or fatigue.

*16 Full Page Illustrations. Post 8vo, Cloth \$1.00.*

### CAMP LIFE IN THE WOODS

And the Tricks of Trapping and Trap-Making

By WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON

Abundant illustrations embellish the text, and information is given about the habits of birds and animals. The two concluding parts sketch with great fullness the requisites for camp life, and the whole history and science of fur trapping and curing. Comprehensive hints are given on building camps, canoes, traps of all kinds; together with all the professional tricks of trapping, bait recipes, and methods of caring for furs. A treasure book for boy-hunters and of convenient size for carrying on trips.

*Illustrated by the Author. 300 Pages. \$1.00.*

### THE TENT-DWELLERS

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

Here is the kind of outdoor book seldom met with. Albert Bigelow Paine is the author, and "The Tent-Dwellers" is as "delicious" as rare old wine. Not in seasons has a book appeared that contains so much of good-humor, spice, philosophy, and royal good-fellowship. On account of its treatment it will be of as much interest to the man or woman who has never experienced "camping out," and never expects to, as it will to the old-timer at the sport.

*Illustrated. Post, 8vo, Cloth, \$1.50.*

### PRACTICAL GOLF

By WALTER J. TRAVIS

Revised Edition, 1909, including the New Rules. The book is profusely illustrated from photographs.

*Crown 8vo. 200 Pages. Price, \$2.00 net.*

Mr. Travis, who won the amateur golf championship of the world, gives in these practical papers the results of his own experience and practice. Mr. Travis is not only a player, but a student of golf. He has worked out its principles for himself, and in this manual he has set them down in order for the benefit of others.

### NATURE'S CRAFTSMEN

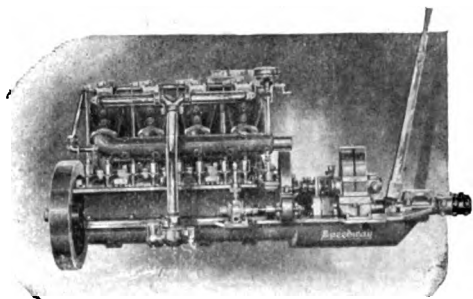
By HENRY C. MCCOOK

A marvellous record of fascinating facts about ants, bees, wasps, and other insects. Doctor McCook points out unsuspected marvels at our very doors. The book is written with special attention to the picturesque and unusual in insect life, and, while free from technical terms, it is thoroughly scientific in its treatment.

*Fully Illustrated. Crown 8vo, net \$2.00.*

**HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square - - - NEW YORK**





## SPEEDWAY

Gasoline Engines and LAUNCHES

Best in Design Best in Material  
Best of Method Best in Workmanship  
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.  
SAFETY AND RELIABILITY. SIMPLICITY  
AND DURABILITY.

We also design and build Steam and Sail  
Yachts, Steam Engines and Water Tube  
Boilers.

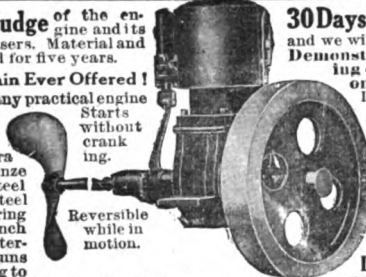
**GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and  
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO.**

Consolidated MORRIS HEIGHTS, N.Y. CITY  
SEND TEN CENTS STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE,  
Member of National Association of Engine and Boat Mfgs

## 5 Years' Absolute Guaranty On this Wonderful Detroit Marine Engine

**You Are the Only Judge** of the engine and its merits. 25,000 satisfied users. Material and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

**Greatest Engine Bargain Ever Offered!**  
Fewest moving parts of any practical engine on the market. Nothing complicated or liable to get out of order. Only three moving parts. Extra long plastic white bronze bearings. Vanadium steel crankshaft. Adjustable steel connecting rod. All bearing surfaces ground. French gray iron castings. Water-proof ignition system. Runs at any speed from trolling to racing. Perfectly counterbalanced. No vibration.



**30 Days' Trial** Try the engine for 30 days. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and we will promptly refund all money paid us.

**Demonstrator Agents wanted in every boating community.** Special wholesale price on first outfit sold. Single cylinder 2.8 h.p. Double cylinder 3.20 h.p. 4-cylinder 20.50 h.p. Thoroughly tested before shipment. Comes to you complete with boat fittings and ready to run. Write for free catalog, testimonials and details of the greatest protective guaranty ever offered. Suitable for any boat from canoe to cruiser. Also railroad track car. All sizes in stock ready to ship. Write today for our wonderful demonstrator offer.

**DETROIT ENGINE WORKS**  
1267 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

**COLE'S MAGNET**

**A WONDERFUL SHOWING MADE BY A DOG FED ON CHAMPION DOG BISCUIT**

The Peer of all Dog Food

Used by Hunters, Breeders and Kennel Owners. Packed in Boxes, Barrels and Sacks. Always fresh, crisp, clean, appetizing and easy to feed.

Send for Sample and Booklet H  
**ST. PAUL BREAD COMPANY**  
558 1/2 New Street St. Paul, Minn.

## KAMP KOOK'S KIT

INDISPENSABLE FOR COMFORT WHEN CAMPING—SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF "EATS."

In Stock in Every Live Dealer's Store.

**F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., Mfrs.**  
247 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

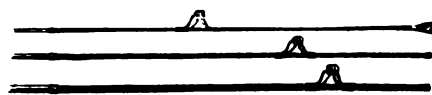
## HILDEBRANDT'S

**NEW 64 PAGE CATALOGUE IS NOW READY**

Contains a high class line of RODS, REELS, LINES, Etc., in addition to our regular line of SPINNERS.

Send for Catalogue "C" and get next.

**THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO.,**  
Drawer No. 5 Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.



**Steel Fishing Rods**

LY RODS, 8 or 9 1/2 feet	\$1.00
SAIT RODS, 5 1/2, 6 1/2 or 8 feet	1.25
CASTING RODS, 4 1/2, 5 or 6 feet	1.50
CASTING RODS, with Agate Guide and Tip	2.50
CASTING RODS, full Agate Mountings	3.75



## Trout Flies

For Trial — Send Us

18c	for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 24c.	Quality A Flies
30c	for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 60c.	Quality B Flies
50c	for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 84c.	Quality C Flies
55c	for an assorted dozen. Regular price, 96c.	Bass Flies

## ORIGINAL and GENUINE OLDTOWN CANOES

Introduced and made famous by us.  
16 to 19 ft.



**The H. H. Kiffe Co.** 529 Broadway New York  
Illustrated Catalogue free on application

**ENGLISH SETTERS AND POINTERS.**  
Some Very high class Shooting Dogs for Sale. English Beagles thoroughly trained on rabbits. Fox Hounds that are stayers. Also young dogs and puppies. No bargains, but good dogs at moderate prices.  
**HOPWELL KENNEL, Stewartstown, Pa.**

## Eastman Kodak Agency

HIGH CLASS

## Developing, Printing and Enlarging

AT MODERATE PRICES

SEND NEGATIVE FOR SAMPLE PRINT

## MARTER OPTICAL CO.

282 Columbus Av.

Near 74th St., New York  
Telephone Connection.



This (greatly reduced) shows a portion of our famous "Prairie Girl" picture. This handsome portrait is reproduced in 12 colors exactly like the original and is printed without advertising, on fine plate paper ready for framing or hanging. Equal to pictures costing \$1.50 or more at art stores.

This beautiful picture will be sent to you post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or coin and with it we will include free, our big illustrated catalog showing the most complete line of revolvers, rifles and shotguns made.

## THE HOPKINS & ALLEN ARMS CO.

106 Chestnut Street Norwich, Conn

## The EDITOR

A Journal of Information for Literary Workers, is The Little Schoolmaster for the Whole Fraternity of Writers

**INSPIRING** articles by writers and editors, showing the sort of material wanted, how it should be prepared, and how to sell.

Announcements of specific needs of new and old publications, and full details of all prize story contests are a regular feature.

Just now over \$15,000.00 are offered in prizes for short stories. Necessary conditions explained in current numbers of THE EDITOR.

"My eye was caught by a suggestion in a recent number of THE EDITOR which netted me \$100.00 and opened up a future market for similar manuscripts."—F. H. H., Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

\$1.00 a year—15c. a copy.

ADDRESS

## The Editor Company

Box O, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

# THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN

FEBRUARY, 1911

Copyright, 1911

The Amateur Sportsman Co.

## Survey of the Field

### It's Remarkable

AMATEUR SPORTSMAN readers will recall the fact that the game laws were pronounced a "joke" in Illinois and later the game laws of Connecticut were pronounced a "joke." At the annual convention of the New York State Sportsmen's Association (Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 10) President John H. Hendrickson of New York referred to the State game laws as a "joke" and said "the whole fabric was faulty and designed for the purpose of providing snap jobs for political heelers." It seems remarkable that the word "joke" should be applied to the game codes of several States at about the same time. The American Field first used the word, in Illinois.

### The Field and the Joke

The Field seems to think that the joke still should be perpetrated on sport, possibly on a little different line, but with the same underlying general principles. The joke ceases to be funny, however, when we consider the fact that many new crimes annually are created which are unknown in any country which has game in abundance, and laws which prevent the increase of game by forbidding its sale even for propagation are really too serious to be regarded as a joke. THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN believes that restrictive laws have done some good, and it is willing that the joke should be perpetrated on those who like it, but it believes that bona fide breeders of game should be exempt. The sentiment in favor of permitting the increase of game is gaining ground rapidly, and since the people are beginning to understand why the game vanishes it seems likely that they may vote the jokers out and some more serious persons in.

### The "Joke" in Michigan

The Marquette (Mich.) Journal says:

O. W. Robinson of Chassell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, is one of those who believe that the game laws now on the statute books have been drafted solely for the benefit of the rod and gun clubs and that as far as the general public is concerned they are farcically absurd. Mr. Robinson has recently written a virile article setting forth his views on this much discussed subject.

One of the points he makes is that after wild game has been reduced to possession it should become the personal property of the captor. This is the law in every civilized country excepting America. The proceeds of the sale of game are used to produce more game. The United States Supreme Court was divided when it held that the State owned dead game, and the able dissenting opinions in Geer vs. Connecticut are well worth reading. The whole matter soon will be disposed of rightly by the State Legislatures, no doubt.

Laws permitting a regulated sale of game tend to increase its numbers and to keep it plentiful.

### Rural New Yorker Brevities

The Rural New Yorker published these two items on rabbits and skunks:

We have been asked if ferrets will drive skunks out of their holes. One ferret breeder says they surely will, while another says they "are no good at the job." Who is to decide when breeders disagree?

If the State assumes the care of rabbits on my farm, does it not also assume responsibility? If these protected rabbits kill my fruit trees, should not the State pay for them?

The rabbit question, like the deer question and the pheasant question and other game questions, should interest the farmers, who own the lands where the game occurs. THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN often has insisted that the State cannot successfully run a sport department and license gunners to shoot on the farms without compensating the owners in any way; that sportsmen should deal fairly with the farmers and that in all countries where the farmers rent the shooting or sell the game they produce the game increases rapidly, and any damage it may do is adjusted by the parties interested in breeding the game. The farmers should insist upon the enactment of a breeders' law. The State should regulate the shooting in State parks and on wild lands. The land owner should control and own the game he rears.

### Ex-Commissioner Austin

Mr. Austin during the short time he held office discovered what is seriously the matter with the game laws. He learned that they are "tinkered with at every session of the Legislature" and is reported to have said the law does not need tinkering, but a general intelligent and sane revision. Mr. Austin also discovered that it would be an easy matter to have game abundant and cheap in the markets.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald said:

Commissioner Austin expressed himself in favor of the establishing of private deer and game farms from which licensed dealers may be supplied at all seasons of the year, provided that the traffic is properly regulated. The plan has been favorably worked out in European countries, he said, and it is his belief that a similar plan here would afford better protection to wild game.

It is to be hoped that the new Commissioner will recommend legislation permitting the game farmers and sportsmen to profitably increase the game in the way suggested.

### The Western New York Sportsman's Association

The newly elected officers of this association are: President, W. S. Gavitt, Lyons; Vice-Presidents, C. H. Stuart, Newark; A. A. Sterling, Canandaigua; E. W. Horton, Geneseo; John R. Fanning, Rochester; Ed-

ward Russell, Batavia; Frank Mallison, Medina; J. P. Rapalje, Buffalo; J. C. Goodspeed, Penn Yan, and J. H. Goodnow, Greenwood; Secretary, James Annin, Caledonia.

The association at its annual meeting passed a number of resolutions calling for changes in the game laws. One provides for a \$1 cat license. The cats are required, also, to wear a tag and bell when outside of their owners' premises.

#### The North American F. & G. Protective Association

The tenth annual meeting of this association, which was called for Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11 and 12, 1911, has been postponed until Thursday and Friday, Feb. 9 and 10, next. The association meets this year at Montreal, Canada.

#### Duck Shooting From an Aeroplane

Our readers will recall our mention of the fact that the Ithaca Gun Co. had made a gun for duck shooting from an aeroplane. A dispatch to the New York World from Los Angeles tells of this new form of duck shooting:

Hubert Latham used his Antoinette monoplane on a duck hunting trip at the Bolsa Chico Club. It is the first time that man has hunted birds from a heavier than air machine, and the sight was thrilling to the group of guests gathered near the club house.

The French aviator manoeuvred over the feeding grounds of the wild fowl with his graceful machine for several minutes, sailing through the air at a rapid rate of speed. The birds were frightened out of their nests and rose in the air by the thousands, apparently much excited on seeing such a large and noisy bird like the Antoinette monoplane.

Latham had a double barrelled shotgun at his side. He fired at the ducks ten times, killing a few and crippling many. The birds soon became somewhat scattered, but this did not trouble the Frenchman. With a sharp turn he would point his aeroplane around and pursue the birds, at times flying as fast and as high. Three miles he gave chase, going out to sea after some of the birds.

#### New Game Laws Suggested

The shooting of ducks from punts with big punt guns is lawful in England for about six months in the year, but in "the land of the free" this sport is often prohibited, and, in fact, the shooting from motor boats, sail boats and boats "other than those propelled by oars" often is forbidden.

A rare opportunity for some new game law industry is presented in California. The game protective associations may create a lot of new crimes by insisting on new laws something like the following:

It shall be unlawful to take over three mallards, one cinnamon teal and two spoonbills in any one day from an aeroplane. Penalty ten days in jail and a fine of \$10 per bird. Tuesdays and Saturdays are the only days when these birds may be taken.

It shall be unlawful to take more than one sprig-tail and one canvasback from the aeroplane in one day. Penalties similar to those for mallard and teal. Shooting day, Thursday of each week.

It shall be unlawful to take a golden-eye or a widgeon until 1921 from an aeroplane, after which date the number for Wednesdays shall be, in the Counties of Modoc and Siskiyou, one bird per gun. Shooting in these two Counties only will be permitted. No guns larger than sixteen gauge, "fired from the shoulder," shall be used. It shall be unlawful at all times to fly across a County line with a duck in possession. Penalty \$100 for each duck.

New laws of this character should keep the "appetite for legislation" alive in California. THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN will continue to create an "appetite" for "more game" and for propagation without fear of the police.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey—Circular No. 75—H. W. Henshaw, Chief of Bureau.

In accordance with the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908.

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality."

the following regulations, additional to those of August 1, 1908, and superseding those of March 6, 1909, are hereby promulgated to take effect August 15, 1910:

Regulation 1—Open Seasons for Deer.—The season for killing deer in 1910 in Southeastern Alaska shall end Nov. 1, and thereafter the open season shall be limited to the period from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1, both inclusive. Regulation 2—Limits.—The number of deer killed by one person during the open season shall be limited to eight. Regulation 3—Sale.—After the close of the season of 1910 the sale of deer carcasses in Southeastern Alaska shall be suspended until 1912. Regulation 4—Walrus.—The season for killing walrus in Bering Strait and in Bering Sea north of the mouth of the Kuskoquim River shall be limited to the period from May 10 to July 1, both inclusive. The killing of walrus in Bristol Bay and at points on the coast of Bering Sea south of the Kuskoquim River is hereby prohibited until 1912.

The regulations of March 6, 1909, relating to deer, are hereby revoked.

Approved:

WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Acting Secretary.

## THE MARKETING OF GAME

Mr. C. Lincoln Free, an experienced naturalist of Easton, Pa., writes:

You are without a doubt on the right trail. What fools we mortals seem to be in keeping game out of our markets. In many things we appear to be far in arrears of the age in which we live. Politics *must* be eliminated from the game question if any good is to come to the game. Politics and game do not assimilate. Our system of treating the game question is undoubtedly wrong, since under our system the game has steadily vanished from our domains while in other countries it has increased.

Easton, Pa.

C. LINCOLN FREE.

[Mr. Free is well qualified to speak on the game question. He is a naturalist of wide experience and a life member of the American Museum of Natural History of New York. He has observed correctly what politics in New York has done for the game and has at other times endorsed the educational campaign for "more game" of America's leading sporting publication. Now that the farmers, game dealers, innkeepers, breeders and sportsmen and the people who favor the production of cheap food are united it will take a brave Assemblyman to oppose the proposed breeders' law.—Editor.]



The Author Takes a Hand at the Sweep

## In the Rapids of the Athabaska

BY H. V. RADFORD

On the 12th of June, 1909, the four scows that were to carry the freight of the Hudson's Bay Company, and my own, through the rapids of the Athabaska to Fort Chipewyan and down the Slave River to Smith Rapids were loaded and ready for the start, and at noon the foremost of these, after considerable effort, was disengaged from the rocks at the foot of Grand Rapids Island, and at once shot into the seething channel, where, guided by a halfbreed and Indian crew, the somewhat perilous passage was begun.

Desiring to have a foretaste of adventure, to break the monotony of scow travel, I had chosen to cover the ninety miles of rapids and swift water to Fort McMurray in my cedar Peterborough canoe, which was now to receive its baptism. As my hand baggage and bedding were to be carried on one of the scows and my meals taken aboard the mess boat (which contained a cook stove and a table of rough planks), I found it both convenient and agreeable to keep pace with the scows most of the time during the descent of the river and at night ran the canoe ashore and made camp at the point chosen by the guide of the Company's outfit, pitching my mosquito bar tent with the few white passengers, to enjoy such sociability as could be had under the always trying circumstances. During the day, between meals, I usually kept the canoe in advance of the procession of drifting scows, and at such times I had for companions two halfbreed canoe men who spoke nothing but Cree and North Country French and who kept up an incessant chanting and chattering in the former language as they wielded their paddles that was anything but agreeable to my unaccustomed ear.

The lower stretch of the Grand Rapids was safely run, and at the foot of these we put ashore at a convenient eddy and tied up to await the other scows. The first scow had received some injuries and shipped considerable water while making the rapid, so the pump was set to work during the waiting interval and the leaks partially stopped. It was several hours before the other boats came up, as they had much difficulty in getting off from the island, and during this

spell we were alternately drenched with rain and devoured by mosquitoes. While the storm was in progress the Indians commenced the erection of a sort of shelter at one end of the scow, formed of large willows, bent, secured in beehive formation, and covered with a canvas sheet. This was completed shortly before the rain stopped, and thereafter we were able to sit in damp discomfort under this canvas canopy while waiting for the belated scows to come up.

These scows, or "flatboats," as they are commonly called, have in recent years superceded the York boats, of more rounded model, that were formerly used on all Northern waterways for transporting the freight and supplies of the Company and independent traders. They are all built at Athabaska Landing and floated down the rivers or dragged over the portages, in this way reaching the lower Mackenzie, and sometimes even the Arctic Ocean. The usual length is forty-five feet. The bottom width is eight feet; between the gunwales amidships, twelve feet. The ends have a moderate slope upwards and are somewhat tapered. The framework is generally two by four inch timber (spruce), the planking one and one-quarter inches thick, the joints being plugged with oakum and smeared with tar. A long and heavy wooden sweep substitutes a tiller. Where the current is strong the boats simply drift, guided by the sweep, but in rapid or dangerous water, or where the stream is sluggish, six long oars are employed, with a man at each oar, who acts under orders from the steersman, selected because of his superior knowledge and ability in Northern navigation. The steersman is almost invariably a halfbreed, and the position is one of local importance and of much responsibility. In crossing large lakes, such as Athabaska and Great Slave, and even at times on the rivers, when the wind is favorable, square sails are improvised from canvas sheets or blankets, and a mast is erected.

If there are several scows in the "brigade" the steersman of the leading boat is known as the brigade guide. He is really a foreman, because, in addition to



1. Twilight on the Athabaska.
2. Transferring "Outfit" to Scow at Foot of Grand Rapids.
3. Residence of Miss Gordon, Fort McMurray.

choosing the camp sites and setting the hour for departure each morning, and for "tying up" each evening, he has general charge of the men while journeying and when loading and unloading is in progress at any of the posts, and is supposed to see that their really arduous work is promptly and properly done. In a general way he looks after the safety of all and is expected to combine courage with caution at every step of the way. He must foresee the storms in time to tie up in some secure shelter; must read the foaming water of wild rapids and know where the danger is greatest, and also least, at each moment they are being run. He must understand all about steering and plain sailing and the use of track lines, and, besides, should keep a sharp lookout at all times for moose, bears or other game, because the brigade is always in need of fresh meat. If such is sighted one or two of the boat's crew, with rifles, are dispatched in a canoe to the point where the game has been seen, and if a fortunate shot is made the carcass is immediately brought aboard the mess boat, which is usually the rear scow.

Accidents are common in the Company's transport service—they must be, in the nature of things—and the risks which have to be encountered are partly responsible for the high prices that must be charged for goods at the Northern posts. Not infrequently, in running the Athabaska and Slave River rapids, scows come in violent contact with rocks and are speedily shattered and sunk, with all their cargoes. Human life has many narrow escapes, but death by drowning in the rapids occurs often enough to make their passage always a time of anxious suspense, and, with many persons, of actual dread. One must be ready for any misadventure or eventuality. If one is taking North an outfit, either for personal or trading purposes, he cannot be sure that any part of it will ever reach its destination. The Royal mail, which the Company carries on its scows, by contract with the Government, may go to the bottom at any moment or may be delayed indefinitely by adverse weather or other circumstances, and the Canadian postal department does not guarantee safe or prompt delivery of even registered mail for the far North, nor insure any part of its value against accidental loss.

Besides the danger of wreck and consequent actual loss beyond recovery, all freight carried in these open scows is more or less subject to the fury of the elements at all times, being protected only by a canvas covering that is thrown over the loaded boats. Deluging rains sometimes occur, and accidents often cause leaks which even the wooden pumps when kept busy can hardly offset. On the portages, and at other times, the packages, of necessity, are roughly handled, and it is rare indeed—in fact, not to be expected at all—that a consignment of freight will arrive at the Northern post to which it is addressed without having sustained some injury or loss. This condition is usually understood by those who travel in the North or who have freight to ship. Marvels are not looked for on the part of mortals contending against the most powerful and unrestrained elements. Patience is expected to be a virtue possessed by all, and he who ventures a shipment of freight, or his own person, upon these mighty rivers and lakes of the North must do so in a frame of mind that is prepared for any outcome. In all its transactions the great Company exercises as much caution and discretion and surrounds its officers and servants with as much safety and comfort as the nature of things will permit. The discerning traveler will have cause to marvel at the way in which accidents and losses are minimized by the agents of this remarkable trading corporation, yet, in spite of this caution, the best plans of the Company for Northern transport often go to pieces and their cargoes to the bottom.

It was nearly 6 P. M. before the brigade of scows had assembled, and we resumed the down stream journey; meanwhile supper had been eaten. We ran down the river for



two hours, making about twelve miles, some of which was through rather swift water. I kept ahead in the canoe and watched for game.

Much of the original forest has been burned away or partially destroyed and supplanted by scrub. Where there has been no fire the woods are of spruce (*Picea canadensis*), poplar (*Populus tremuloides* and *P. balsamifera*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), willow (several species of *Salix*) and alder (*Alnus incana* and *A. alnobetula*), with much underbrush. The general appearance is not greatly different from that of an Eastern forest, in the States or Canada, except that the hard woods are entirely absent. Coyotes are said to be quite numerous about here. I saw some tracks.

At 8 P. M. we tied up to the west bank and made camp, near a place called Three Rivers. At this point the green hills swell up to lordly size, almost mountainous, and the scene, especially in the long evening twilight, is romantically beautiful. One pronounced drawback is that the shores are generally of soft mud, affording poor facilities for making a landing.

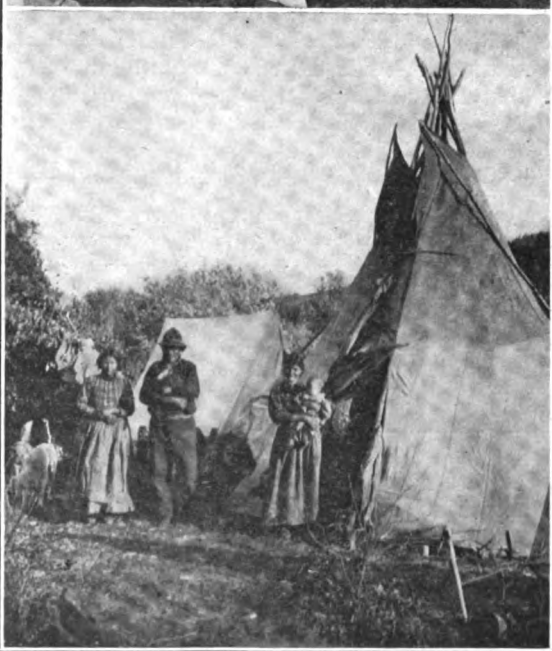
Within ten minutes after going ashore my mosquito proof cage was in place and my bedding beneath it. Ten minutes later I was under the netting myself—not to dispose myself for immediate slumber, to be sure, but to escape the thoroughly distracting and torturing hordes of mosquitoes that always assail one in the summer time as soon as a foot is placed upon shore. It was always necessary to retreat to this safe sanctuary immediately after camp was made in order that my journal and other writing could be attended to in peace.

The next day being the Sabbath the scows were kept tied up, and we remained in camp. The Indians and halfbreeds are loth to travel on Sunday, especially when in the employ of another. They have many strict notions about the observance of the Lord's Day that could be shared by a larger number of whites without prejudice either to their intelligence or business interests, yet I am not holding the Indian up as a model in all respects. The traveler soon learns that he has constitutional faults which can be very aggravating to the former. But we can hope and believe that he is following his lights with at least as much sincerity and success as are his white superiors and masters. The Indian appears to be sincerely religious, and these particular Indians and halfbreeds devoted a considerable part of this Sabbath day to the recitation of prayers in common—gathering in the largest tent for this purpose, kneeling upon the ground, with old Duncan, the halfbreed guide, leading in their devotions.

Almost all of the Northern Indians have accepted Christianity. About 80 per cent., or over, are Roman Catholics, the Church of England being the only other religious body having any following among them.

Space will not permit of a detailed account of the next two days' experiences, much less of the topography and appearance of the country passed through. We made nearly eighty miles and ran a succession of rapids, some of which, encountered in the canoe, were truly exciting. I recall the names of some of these rapids—the Boiler, Long, Stony, Crooked, Drowned and Brulé rapids, and the Upper and Lower Cascades. In the Upper Cascade my Northern tour came within an ace of having a sudden and fatal termination. This rapid is short, but boisterous, and has a distinct drop. It can be safely run if intelligence is used. The Indians who were steering my canoe were supposed to possess common sense in addition to a special knowledge of rapids in general and this rapid in particular, but, as a matter of fact, they had neither.

The channel of the river at this point is close to the east bank, which here is an abrupt wall of solid rock. As we approached the brink of the drop, racing along at headlong



4. The "Brigade" Drifting Down the Athabaska.

5. The Mess Boat.

6. Cree Halfbreeds at Fort McMurray.

speed, impelled by the gathering current, the bow of the canoe swerved suddenly to the right (due, probably, to bad steering), heading in such a way as to strike the rock wall obliquely if not instantly straightened. At this critical moment, instead of taking the few quick and strong strokes that would have been sufficient to avert the danger, my canoe men lost their heads and their nerve entirely, and, dropping their arms listlessly, made no effort to stay the impending shock. Had the bowsman even presented his paddle at the moment the prow of the canoe crashed into the rocky wall some of the force of the shock might have been taken up by the blade and staff, though these were splintered; and it might even have been possible to keep the canoe's prow off sufficiently, by a skillful thrust, to have skimmed past the rock safely. From the position in which I knelt (amidships), paddle in hand, I was helpless to render any assistance, and I am almost sure that I could not have done the proper thing had the opportunity offered. In an instant we had struck the rock full force. The prow was battered and broken, and the shock communicated to all parts of the canoe. It is past my understanding why, in the next moment, we were not overturned or swamped or completely engulfed. The canoe's stern whipped down stream in a flash, and in another instant we were actually going over the cascade *broadsides*!

For a few moments we were at the mercy of the tumbling water—tossed about as an inert keg or a log might be that had gone over the cascade; then calmer water was reached, and we were able to make shore.

Our delivery had been more extraordinary even than the folly and incompetence which had occasioned the peril, and sentiments of profound gratitude were surely most in keeping, but I fear that anger, disappointment and disgust possessed me more than the nobler feelings as I gazed upon the sad condition of my beautiful Peterborough, in which I was laying so much dependence for a future need. The Indians were entirely without sympathy and disclaimed all responsibility for the mishap. They had had all the canoeing they wanted and boarded a scow at the very first opportunity. I myself shot the Lower Cascade (four feet drop) in one of the flatboats, the experience being decidedly exciting, and at the foot of this we tied up for the night. At this point I noted that the beautiful wild roses (*Rosa acicularis*) were just appearing.

Early next morning a small black bear was sighted from camp and killed by one of the Indians. On this day I resumed canoe navigation in the injured Peterborough, running the twenty-two miles of rapids and swift water to Fort McMurray without accident.

On the way we passed large quantities of ice along the river shores, piled up in places ten to fifteen feet high. Some snow was in sight high up on the hillsides. Many nests of cliff swallows were observed in the cut banks, and I saw a flock of about 500 of these birds.

We were now 365 miles from Edmonton. Fort McMurray is 260 miles by the river north of Athabaska Landing, and during the eight days that we had been journeying this distance we had not seen a boat, canoe or craft of any sort other than our own, nor had we fallen in with any travelers, white or red, at any point. The only inhabited houses seen were at Pelican Rapids, 120 miles from Athabaska Landing, where there are a half dozen log shacks occupied by halfbreeds and Indians. The country is a continuous wilderness, mainly forested, poorly mapped and almost unknown, and so thinly inhabited, even by natives, that one

might travel for many days in almost any direction without seeing a human footprint.

Fort McMurray is located upon a small flat on the east side of the Athabaska, quite close to the mouth of the Clearwater River. Formerly a Hudson's Bay post of some importance—in the days when all traffic to and from the North was by way of Clearwater, before the railroad reached Edmonton—it is now all but abandoned. The Company has a store here, but very little trading is done. There are six or eight other log buildings, little better than shacks. I was told that the total permanent population, white and halfbreed, was thirteen men and a few women and children. Some Indians were encamped in canoes and canvas and skin tepees near the buildings, and four or five unkempt pack horses were straying about (hobbled) in the twenty acres of open ground surrounding these. About thirty starving Indian sled dogs were also observed, sneaking and slinking about, endeavoring to steal food of any sort, or lying in lazy postures in the dooryards and near the tepees.

A white woman, Miss Gordon, whose brother has a squatter's claim to some of the land and buildings in the neighborhood, but who was absent at the time of our visit, seems to be the leading personage here. She has recently been appointed postmistress and Government meteorologist, and she has the best log house as her residence, and also conducts a small store.

Fort McMurray, despite its present isolation and inconsequence, is likely to become a "boom town" in the near future, for a railroad has been projected from Edmonton to this point, which, if built, would make McMurray not only an important railway terminal, but also the new and natural starting point of a great system of practicable inland waterways, extending, with little interruption, to the Arctic Ocean. In the North there is much speculation as to whether this huge plan of cross-continental communication and transportation will ever mature, but, personally, I expect to see it accomplished at an early date, when a wonderful and speedy change in the general conditions of Northern life may be looked for.

We made camp on an island in the Athabaska, opposite the "fort," prepared to remain here for a number of days.

### PROFIT IN FISH FARMING

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says:

The fish and game warden of Iowa is advising the farmers of his State to engage in the business of raising fish. He says that a pond having an area of an acre and a depth of eight to ten feet in the deepest parts will produce satisfactory results. A fish pond of that sort will produce a large and profitable crop and will be no more trouble to the farmer than is a flock of chickens or a vegetable garden. The food supply it makes possible should have a very important bearing on the high cost of living.

If fish raising would be a profitable side issue for the Iowa farmer, it would be much more attractive in Minnesota, where ponds and streams are more numerous than farther south. There are more than 10,000 lakes in Minnesota and a correspondingly large number of ponds that are not large enough to be dignified by the title of lake, but are ample for the purposes of fish culture. There are thousands of farmers in the State who have little water areas that are practically a waste of space at present. They might very profitably adopt the suggestion of the Iowan. At least, the idea is worthy of investigation.

Iowa and Minnesota are excellent States for the prairie grouse and sharp-tailed grouse, which are said to be vanishing. These birds bring good prices when they can be sold, and the State fish and game wardens should call the attention of farmers and sportsmen to this fact. Game breeding should be as legitimate as fish breeding.

## Bird Refuges

Report of an Address by Dr. Robert T. Morris Before the Linnæan Society of Natural History.

On Nov. 22, at the meeting of the Linnæan Society of Natural History in the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Robert T. Morris gave an address entitled "Preliminary Notes on Bird Refuges."

He stated his intention of giving a more elaborate paper later and reported at the present time upon certain observations for the purpose of bringing out discussion which might aid in the further experiments on his country place at Stamford, Conn.

There are, he said, a good many quail on the place, a fair number of ruffed grouse and a few pheasants. The pheasants have become established and have not shown much need for protection, so far as food and special forms of cover are concerned. The ruffed grouse take little interest in food supplies furnished for them, but they are grateful for collections of thick coniferous trees in bad weather. The quail are the birds which suffer most in winter and which respond most quickly to our efforts at giving them protection.

Two separate features are required—the furnishing of food and sand and the making of covers to serve as refuges in winter. First in importance is perhaps the matter of furnishing sand. In times of deep snow the quail can live on buds, like the ruffed grouse, but as their food is largely seeds, they demand a much greater amount of sand than is required by the ruffed grouse, for grinding up the food in their gizzards.

Given an abundance of coarse sand at all times, quail will stand a great deal of punishment from the weather. Incidentally, sand and grain may be set out for them in the same places.

A good temporary cover, good for about two years, is made by choosing a flat stone on the ground, or in the absence of stone a bed of concrete a little higher in the center than at the sides, to allow water to drain off. This stone or cement bottom is then heaped with coarse sand and grain. Its object is to prevent ground moisture from ascending by capillarity into the mass and freezing solid. Over the base we build a tepee with poles, about the size of an ordinary corn shock, and then cover it with a corn shock distributed evenly, excepting for openings on two sides. If an opening is left on one side only, quail fear to spend the night there because of their fear of the entrance of foxes and other animals, but if we have openings on two sides, quail will sleep under the cornstalk tepee, which should be placed in a brush lot in a locality frequented by the quail.

More permanent winter refuges are made by planting clumps of coniferous trees closely together. For this locality the white spruce or hemlock planted six or eight feet apart will make a cover frequented by the quail when the trees are young and by ruffed grouse as the trees become larger. For quail the Mugho pine promises to make a most desirable cover. The Mugho pine grows to a height of about ten feet and has a spread nearly as great, but for refuge purposes it is well to plant the pines not more than six feet apart. They may be obtained from any of the large nurseries and are extremely hardy, growing in very poor soil as well as in rich soil, but, like all pines, requiring much sunlight, sufficient brush must be kept cleaned away until the pines become dominant. If one can build

over an old stone wall, leaving an arch beneath to keep off snow and rain, surround this area with Mugho pines and then put sand and grain under the arch of the old stone wall, it makes an excellent refuge for quail. To give still further protection one may set out in a circle around the Mugho pines several rows of cultivated blackberries. These have a tendency when neglected to make a thick mass of canes covered with thorns, not easily penetrated by any animals.

Dr. Morris plans to use Thunberg barberries also for a thick outer guard to protect the inner circle of Mugho pines with its receptacle for sand and grain. A most essential point is to guard the grain against mice and other rodents, which would carry it off in enormous quantities for storage in their own granaries. The way to guard against this is to distribute about the refuge a number of vitreous drain tiles, two inches in diameter, lightly covered with leaves or grass. In these tiles we place handfuls of grain which has been soaked for forty-eight hours in a solution of strychnine in the proportion of one dram for every five pounds of grain. The strychnine must be thoroughly dissolved in hot water before putting the grain to soak. The birds cannot get at this poisoned grain in the tiles, but the mice find it and lug it off.

In connection with the subject of bird refuges we have to consider also the matter of destroying animals which seek the birds during the night, and this introduces the complicated question of disturbing the balance of nature. It is a question which will have to be considered by each man in accordance with local conditions.

On Dr. Morris' country place there are foxes of two species, raccoons, minks, skunks, weasels and stray cats, which prey upon the birds, also hawks and owls. Most of the predatory animals could be destroyed by distributing about their haunts in winter, gelatine capsules containing one-fourth grain of strychnine and then immersed in beef or mutton tallow, just as candle dips used to be made, until they are surrounded by a good layer of tallow. If these are handled only with some tool instead of with the hands they are eaten greedily by animals, and in fact must always be hidden in crevices in rocks and stone walls, where dogs cannot get at them. They can be made up by the thousand by any druggist. Mr. Morris has not used any of these on his place as yet, for fear of disturbing the balance of nature, as he has large orchards of young trees which must be protected against field mice and rabbits. If the foxes are killed off, field mice and rabbits may get beyond control, and snapping turtles would increase to such an extent as to destroy the trout in the Mianus River, which flows through his place. The same would be true of a lesser extent if the raccoons, skunks and weasels were poisoned. It is probable that the stray domestic cats are more injurious to birds than are the foxes, and it is the foxes which keep the cats in check, as they are a favorite article of diet of the red fox particularly. In fact, if it were not for the foxes it is probable that all of the woods near towns would be quite overrun with cats capable of living out of doors throughout the entire year. Dr. Morris knows that hawks and owls occasionally kill game birds on his



property, but from the fact of having permanent traps set and baited with live pigeons, and having these pigeons taken by animals only, so far, he is under the impression that so far as that locality is concerned all of the hawks and owls are more beneficial than injurious.

In the vicinity of game covers we may raise certain kinds of food which will remain above the snow during the winter. The seed of branching sorghum, kaffir corn and hairy vetch can be obtained from any large dealer. The sorghum and kaffir corn carry their heavy heads of seed practically all winter above the snow, and hairy vetch, if trained on rows of brush like peas, will hold above the snow all winter a mass of green

leaves which are eagerly eaten by many birds. For this reason the patch for game birds must not be where domestic fowls, or cattle, or horses will eat it up during the winter.\*

\*There are other plants which make good winter food for upland game birds, notably the sumac, wild rose and berries of many kinds. The reader will find this subject ably discussed in bulletins on the grouse, quail and wild turkeys issued for free distribution by the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. These bulletins have been of very little value in the past, since State laws have made it not worth while for anyone to properly look after the game, but the more game movement promises to result in legislation which will save the game from extirpation and make the bulletins and the department which issues them of great economic importance.—EDITOR.

## How I Got Stung

BY RECAPPER

Every sportsman of any extended experience can tell of incidents—amusing, provoking or otherwise—that have happened to him when afield with dog and gun.

Years ago, in the days of the muzzle-loader, one that at the outset was provoking, to me, but which ended in a way both satisfactory and amusing, comes to my memory. It was on a bright October afternoon that I stood on the hilltop at my old home looking over the meadows lying before me. I saw that they were in fine condition for snipe, but I had not been after game for two weeks, as Nellie had been very sick with some bowel trouble, from which she was now recovering, but was still in no condition for work. Monk was in fine health, and as I stood looking over the meadows, wishing for a snipe for supper, he showed very plainly by look and action that he thought a snipe might be found.

After seeing that Nellie was comfortably housed and resting well, I decided to follow Monk's advice, and it took me but a few minutes to get ready for a short walk. The meadow I had decided to work over was directly in front of my home and part of another farm. It was separated from our meadows by one of those abominable barbed wire fences. Just before reaching it, Monk showed me in a most unmistakable manner that he was sure of the presence of game.

With a wave of my hand I sent him on, and as he reached the wire fence he crawled under it in a quick but noiseless way, ran on for about fifty yards towards a bit of wet ground and came to a point. No need to give him the order "Steady!" or Nellie either, had she been there, for those dogs knew what they should do. Hurrying on, I reached the fence and found the bottom wire too near the ground for me to crawl under. There was but one thing for me to do, and that was to try to get through it, for the wires were not drawn tight enough for me to use as ladder-rungs for climbing over it, but were tight enough to make it difficult for me to work my way between them.

Once Monk looked around, wagged his tail gently and again straightened out at point. He knew what was delaying me. Well, I wanted that snipe and was determined to have it.

Carefully pressing apart two of the wires, I passed one leg between them till my foot rested on the ground.

Still holding them apart with my hands (I had laid my gun on the ground), I raised my other leg to get it through, but in doing so struck one of my hands and lost my hold with it on the wire. Zip! "Ouch!" One of those infernal barbs got me in the thigh. There I was, Monk waiting for me, and I with one leg fast. Did I work quick to get that barb out of my leg? I certainly did, for more reasons than one, and I succeeded. But, confound it, in doing that I had to release the upper wire, and down it came, a barb on it landing in the middle of my back, and, though I was leg free once more, I was still a prisoner.

There was but one thing for me to do under the circumstances, and that was to slip out of my coat. This I did, and, picking up my gun, started to reach Monk. He heard me coming and let me know it by a slight, but momentary, wag of his tail.

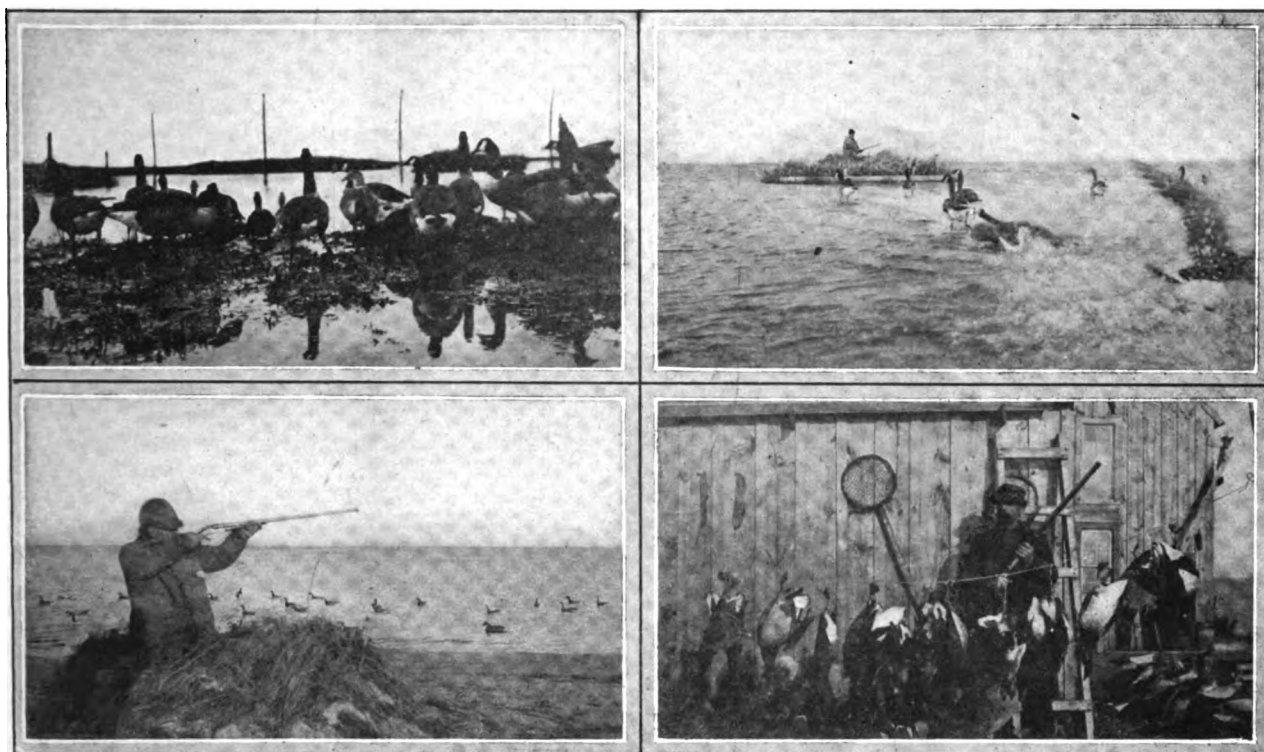
But I learned long before this that it does not do to be angry when you try to bring down a twisting snipe, so I flushed the bird and with a quick shot brought him down. But my nerves could not have been quite so steady as they should have been or what happened at that moment would not have occurred.

The meadow which I was on was a pasture meadow, and several cows were grazing there some distance away from me. One of them (the nearest to me and unnoticed by me) was feeding about seventy yards from me and with her head away from me. Now, as luck would have it, when that snipe started away it flew directly in line with that cow and flying some eight or ten feet above ground. The result was a wild scampering of feet and loud bellowing with her voice and a hasty retreat to the far side of the meadow, for she had received a good sprinkling of the shot charge that struck just hard enough to sting sharply, but not hard enough to penetrate the skin or do any injury. Wishing to be sure that the cow was not really injured, I sent Monk to work over the rest of the meadow after he had retrieved the bird. But no more snipe were found, and after I had got near enough to the cow to see that she was not injured, but had been only badly frightened, I started homeward.

And now a fact came to my memory that taught me not to be in a hurry in the future, but to look well about me before fighting an apparent difficulty or ob-

struction. What was that fact? It was there right in full view before me, though it had been forgotten by me. Not twenty yards from where I had fought my way through that barbed wire fence, and got well stung for doing it, was *a gate* I could have got through all right and without ever getting a scratch.

It is needless for me to say that in all of my future encounters with fences of that class it has been my practice to look for gates or other openings to pass through, where I could not crawl or climb, and I strongly advise others to follow my example and not get stung as I did.



A Story Without Words

## Review of the Angler's Season 1910

BY W. M. NICHOLS

The season of 1910 was probably one of the most peculiar that the average angler can remember. The consensus of opinion is that the season, taken as a whole, was a failure. One of the most noticeable features of the season was the exact reverse in certain locations of the conditions that prevailed in 1909.

Surf and general salt water fishing in 1909 were conceded to have been the best in several years. More fish were taken; they ran larger in size, and the variety was much greater. Particularly was this true as regarding the bluefish. It is years since the angler can remember anything like the run of this salt water demon in 1909.

All along the eastern coast from Maine to the lower end of New Jersey thousands of bluefish were taken, both by trolling and by surf angling. The writer took thirty-four in one day at Asbury Park.

The season of 1910 started out every bit as auspiciously as 1909, and both fresh and salt water anglers looked forward to a repetition of the preceding year. But with the season a month under way reports from different points showed a decided falling off.

In Canadian waters results compared favorably with former years. In Sullivan County, N. Y., trout fishing was reported the best in several seasons.

Black bass fishing at Rockland Lake this season furnished a big surprise, inasmuch as the fish were not only very plentiful, but they were very large, whereas in 1909 there was hardly anything doing at this popular resort. I have just received information from a reliable source that pickerel fishing through the ice is at present yielding splendid results at this lake. Good accommodations can be had by parties wishing to spend a day or so at this style of angling.

Lake Mahapac also yielded good results to the black bass anglers in 1910, while 1909 was very poor.

Other trout and black bass localities reported poor success as compared with the previous year.

The biggest disappointment was felt among the salt water and surf anglers. With the "sound of the gong" everything started out in a manner that argued well for a good season.

Each fish made its customary appearance about the usual time, and predictions were made that 1910 would equal, if not surpass, 1909.

The first run of kingfish and weakfish was good, but did not keep up, and it soon became evident that something was wrong.

Along the Jersey coast weakfish were caught by twos or threes, where the year before a string of fifteen or twenty was the rule.

Striped bass were more scarce and did not average anywhere near as large as the preceding year, and the bluefish, which made such sport in the angling annals of 1909, disappeared almost completely in 1910.

Weakfish were, however, caught later than in any previous year the writer can remember, for as late as Nov. 2 one of my customers surprised me by bringing into my office two large baskets of these fish, weighing from one and one-half to three pounds, which he had caught that day.

Snapper fishing started in a month behind the usual time, but was good while it lasted. Blackfishing also came late, but furnished splendid sport.

The winter run of fish, such as frost fish, cod, whiting, ling and hake, while late in starting, has been very

good. In Southern waters, particularly Florida, the season is producing splendid results.

At Miami, kingfish are being taken in great quantities, ranging from ten to fifty pounds. At Lake Worth Inlet mackerel are very plentiful.

At Ormonde Beach reports say bluefish are so abundant that one can catch them with a rake, so thick are they and so far up on the beach do they chase the smaller fish.

Amber jacks are also very plentiful and are offering great sport to the angler who will use a squid.

While many reasons are given for the scarcity of fish in Northern waters the past season, none can be accepted as satisfactory, and the fact remains that 1910 was one of the poorest in many years in piscatorial sport.

## Hungarian Partridges

[Letters about the introduction of the gray partridge still come from our Connecticut readers. These letters do not seem to change the result stated in our January number. The birds seem to have been a failure in most places where no one looks after them and protects them from vermin.—EDITOR.]

A large number of Hungarian partridges have been put out in this County. I have failed to receive any good reports from them. I think if we could do a little more to protect the "partridge" that are adapted to this part of the country and let the outside birds stay where they are we would do a good deal better. When they are liberated in our woods they are simply a prey for the hawks, cats, owls, foxes, and nothing more or less. If we can partly exterminate this sort of flesh eaters we will not have to import foreign birds to feed them, and we will have an abundance of partridge that know how to live in this part of the country.

Spend your money at home in exterminating the vermin that devours your birds and you will have game birds that are good for something.

Leonard Bright, Conn.

E. A. STILES,  
Supt. Liberty Club.

It has been ascertained from good authority that Hungarian partridges have ceased to exist within twenty or thirty miles, at least, of New Haven.

YALE DAILY NEWS.

A good number of pairs of Hungarian partridges were liberated in this section about a year ago, but hunters report that they have seen none of the birds this fall. Native partridge are reported scarce, although they were thought to be plentiful several months ago. It is thought that the continued dry weather has caused the birds to migrate to different localities than where they are usually found.

Bristol, Conn.

BRISTOL PRESS.

In reply to yours asking about the Hungarian partridges turned out here, would say that I have let loose 120 of them and I doubt if we have twenty-five left in this township. I have not been able to find a case where they have bred, and this is the second year that most of them have been out. In my judgment they are no good.

If the State of Connecticut would spend the \$20,000 that they receive for hunters' licenses in paying bounties for killing the vermin that destroy our game birds we would do something that would help us. I can see no sense in importing birds at the price we have to pay for them to feed to the hawks, foxes, etc., that we ought to destroy.

Meriden, Conn.

C. S. HOWARD.

The Hungarian partridge in this vicinity was a complete failure. I speak with authority, as I personally cared for them on arrival and personally put out healthy, rested, fat birds. All are gone but a very few old birds, and if the entire State is like this vicinity our Commissioners threw away \$30,000 on these birds. Personally I am glad they did not thrive, being a bird lover, and knowing of the misery caused by the introduction into this country of the English sparrow.

New London, Conn.

HENRY H. STODDARD.

Hungarian partridges, as far as I can learn, are a failure in Connecticut. The State has let many birds loose. I have not heard of one this fall. Ring-necked pheasants do nicely and live through our winter. I have let several go. Some have gone through several winters. My thirteen deer are doing well. I can raise deer as easily as sheep. Have had deer for ten years. My two pair of wild geese raised nine. Wild geese can be easily raised.

GEORGE MITCHELSON.

Tariffville, Conn.

I have been out only twice and have seen no Hungarian partridge, but found a fair lot of native birds hunting ground in and about Westchester.

F. R. COOLEY.

Hartford, Conn.

I have never seen any of these birds and do not know how those that have been put out about here have thrived.

New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS B. OSBORNE.

Hungarian partridges not a success in this locality. They hatched well and matured well, but did not winter well. Whether it was the climate or they were destroyed by foxes I cannot say, but am inclined to think them an easy prey for foxes. Not one has been seen in this locality since May, only two having been seen since January.

C. J. ABELL.

Lebanon, Conn.

Hunters hereabouts who secured a number of the Hungarian partridge and put them out two years ago report that they have never been able to get any trace of them. This seems to be the condition all over the County. Where any have been seen they have been taken unusual care of and are on preserves. Very few of those have been seen. They are a failure in this section, so the sportsmen say. One hunter thinks they are a bird the foxes can get easily.

Norwich, Conn.

H. M. BRIGGS.

In regard to the Hungarian partridge would say that I have talked with some of our local sportsmen, and none of them have seen one as yet, and I never have myself. I don't think any were placed near here.

F. C. BARNES.

Plymouth, Conn.

The Hungarian partridges I should say have certainly decreased. I put five pair on my preverve in country where there was plenty of feed and water for them, and I have never seen them since putting them out. There were also others put out here, and these apparently have died. In fact, a teamster told me of going to hitch his horses to his wagon one morning, and he had to take his whip and drive the Hun-

garian birds off the pole of his wagon, and they appeared to be just able to fly and that was about all. I am in the woods every day and have good opportunities to see them if they were about and doing well.  
CHAS. G. PIERCE.  
Norwich, Conn.

make a much better showing in the bird question if it spent its money in this way. I know of several places in Connecticut where there are a few beavies of Hungarian partridges, but cannot say that they are plentiful in any place I know of.  
New Britain, Conn.  
H. P. CARTER.

We protected the birds for two years. This is a hardy bird, but I think it does not compare with our native partridge or quail, as, in what experience I have had with them, they appear to be more or less soggy in their movements and very easy to kill.

We have liberated a number around New Britain, and we can account for a fairly good quantity and have found instances showing where young broods have been hatched, but I do not think that there are enough in Connecticut to make many days' shooting. The first season after liberating they do not appear to mate. Possibly in a few instances they are known to, but not as a rule.

Summing it all up, I do not think there are enough results from Hungarian partridges to buy at the price paid for them. Therefore, I fully believe we should use the money which we have in protecting our native birds rather than in importing the foreign ones. I am convinced that Connecticut could

I have not yet been able to take time to make any investigation of the status of the gray partridge in this State, so there is very little definite information that I can give you at present regarding them. While it is asserted that in some localities there are no birds to be found where they were introduced, on the other hand there are localities where they bred and where there are covies this fall. A gentleman whom I met the other day told me of two good covies at present in a certain town and that in each case broods of young were raised. They are keeping quiet about the exact location till the hunting season is past. I have also heard of some of them, in other localities, being shot this fall. I think it will be well to suspend judgment at least over another season as to whether the experiment was at all successful or not.

West Haven, Conn.

Very sincerely yours,  
HERBERT K. JOB.

## A Proposed Law for Breeders

The breeding of game and game fish for profit is a new industry which should be encouraged by legislation. The game laws (the enactment and execution of which have cost millions of dollars) tend to cause the extinction of the game, since they prevent its profitable increase. The proposed law for breeders defines breeders of game and fish and provides that they may secure a license from the State Game and Fish Department to engage in the industry of game and fish rearing for profit on lands which they own or lease for this purpose.

The proposed law further provides for the licensing of game dealers, who are required to give a bond and to keep a game register, open to the inspection of the department. The game sold by breeders must be tagged and identified, and its sale and transportation is regulated in a way to perfectly safeguard the remnant of game on places where no one looks after it properly.

There can be no doubt that an enactment of this kind will tend to increase the wild food birds, mammals and fish; that it will increase farm values; that it will benefit sport for all classes. Let us have "more game" and we will have more sport.

Prior to the enactment in 1831 of a law permitting the sale of game in England the game was not as abundant by any means as it is today. A capable authority has stated that there are a thousand times as many game birds in England as there were prior to the passage of the law permitting their profitable increase. Many game farmers in England make a good living from the sale of game and eggs. Many clubs, or syndicates, of sportsmen rent the shooting from the farmers and have excellent sport. At least 5,000 market gunners make a living shooting game on the public lands and waters and are prepared to take the sportsmen with them when they go out to shoot.

The season is long, the bags often are large, and the sport for all classes is far better in England than it is in the United States. We have so much more land and water, where the sport should be excellent, than England has, that it must be evident to all that no one will be damaged if the increase of game be encouraged by legislation.

The sale of trout from private waters has been per-

mitted in several States, and such sales are beneficial to the trout in public waters. The sale of deer also is permitted in some States from private parks. In Colorado the parks and lakes where game and fish are profitably propagated are licensed to sell game and fish, and the Colorado Game Commissioner says this system works nicely and is beneficial to all of the people. Game and game fish are sold in the markets and shipped out of the State under State regulations which prevent the sale of game illegally taken.

The New York Fish and Game Department should be made of economic importance, and the proposed law for breeders will accomplish this good result. We know of no opposition to the proposed law. Many associations of sportsmen have endorsed it. It surely will benefit the farmers, the game dealers, the innkeepers and the people, who should have cheap game on their tables during a long open season.

The Legislature should promptly enact a breeders' law, and the department should encourage the people to have more game and more fish.

Frank W. Godfrey, Master of the New York State Grange, in an interview with a representative of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, said he was interested in the so-called proposed game breeders' law which last winter was introduced in the Assembly and is to be again brought up this coming winter. He had not hitherto given as much attention to the proposed measure as he hopes to from this time on. Mr. Godfrey expressed himself substantially as follows:

"I am in favor of legislation permitting the profitable increase of wild game on the farm providing the owner of the farm is properly protected and that he shall have full control and ownership of such game. The Grange has not yet taken up or discussed this matter. I believe it would be wise for the farmers to get together and take some action with a view to help in securing such a law.

"I am cognizant that in Colorado, where such a law exists, wild game has increased; also that in other countries farmers either rent their shooting or sell the game as food if no one is found to rent the shooting.

"The farmers of our country should have the recog-

dition of ownership to all game that they produce on their land inasmuch as such game must be fed largely from the crops produced on the farm."

Mr. W. N. Giles, Secretary of the Grange, writes:

"I am deeply interested in the subject and anxious to learn more about it. Shall be pleased to hear from you from time to time with any information that you may have to offer.

"As you state, the farmers are suspicious of any sportsman's law, for it appears to us that the laws now are and most of the proposed laws are entirely in the interests of sportsmen, and the farmer's rights to his own land and own game are entirely disregarded. . . . If an adequate law can be designed that will protect the interests of all, I am ready to give it my influence, and I think the State Grange will take the same attitude."

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
158th St. and Southern Boulevard,

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Sc. D., Director.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24th, 1910.

Mr. Dwight W. Huntington, Editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, No. 331 Madison Ave., New York City:

DEAR SIR:—I have submitted your proposed law for breeders to Mr. Madison Grant, Secretary of the Zoological Society, who is well able to judge of its merits. He has gone through the document very carefully, and now he advises me that in his opinion its purpose is sound, and he sees no reason why the Zoological Society should not endorse it as soon as it is introduced in the Legislature. This endorsement will be formally given by Mr. Grant whenever the bill is fairly before the Legislature.

You will appreciate Mr. Grant's approval all the more when I assure you that hitherto he has been doubtful of the possibility of framing laws which would afford breeders of game in captivity the rights and privileges that they should have, without jeopardizing the interests of wild species at the hands of unscrupulous dealers. As for myself, I wish to assure you that to me the act seems very well wrought out, and I can see no reason why it should not work well when carried into effect. For one thing, it has the great merit of being brief and easily understood.

Yours very truly,

W. T. HORNADAY,  
Director.

## A PROPOSED LAW FOR BREEDERS

### An Act to Encourage the Rapid Increase of Game and Game Fish.

SECTION 1. Farmers and other land owners and their lessees who undertake in good faith to increase game or game fish shall be known and designated as game breeders.

SEC. 2. Any game breeder may make application to the State game officer or officers (here insert the title of the Warden or Commission) for a license permitting the applicant to engage in the industry of game or game fish rearing. Such application shall state that the applicant intends in good faith to increase the game or game fish either by hand rearing in captivity or wild in the woods, fields or waters; and shall contain a description by metes and bounds, of the lands or waters to be used for the industry aforesaid. Said State game officer, when it shall appear that such application is made in good faith for the purpose aforesaid shall issue a license permitting said breeder to take his game or fish on the lands or waters during the open season for preserved

game and game fish and to sell the same alive for propagation or as food as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The open season for breeders shall be for game from September 1 to March 1 both inclusive; for game fish from April 1 to December 31, both inclusive. Live game may be sold at any time for propagation by breeders to breeders.

SEC. 4. Game and game fish when sold as food shall only be sold to licensed game dealers, who shall be required to give a bond conditioned that they will not purchase or sell any game excepting only game from licensed breeders properly identified as herein provided; and foreign game, which shall be identified in like manner and which may be imported during the open season for breeders. The State game officer (here insert title) shall issue licenses to dealers authorizing them to sell the game and game fish reared by breeders and game legally imported from foreign countries and other States, upon the payment of the sum of \$50. [This amount might be made smaller for small towns.—EDITOR.]

SEC. 5. All licensed game dealers shall keep a game register and shall enter on the same all game received and sold, stating the kind and amount; from whom purchased, and the date of shipment. Said register shall be open to inspection at all times by the State game officers.

SEC. 6. Breeders who wish to sell game to be used as food shall sell and ship said game only in packages plainly marked with the name of the breeder, the date of sale and the name of the licensed dealer to whom said game is sold. Said packages shall also contain a label stating the kind and amount of game or game fish contained in the package and a copy of this label shall be forwarded to the State game officer on or before the date of such sale.

SEC. 7. Individuals and common carriers shall not receive or carry any game sold unless the package shall be plainly marked as aforesaid. The penalty for a violation of this section shall be \$100.

SEC. 8. Game dealers shall file an affidavit at the end of the open season for breeders stating that they have not sold any game or game fish contrary to law.

SEC. 9. Any game dealer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or who shall fail to file the affidavit aforesaid shall forfeit his license and shall also pay a fine of \$1,000.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall enter upon the lands owned or leased by breeders with gun or fishing rod or other device for taking game or game fish shall be fined in the sum of \$25 and shall also pay the breeder \$25 exemplary damages and \$5 for each game mammal, bird or fish taken or destroyed to be recovered in a civil action.

SEC. 11. Game and Fish laws and laws protecting vermin shall not apply to breeders who are engaged in the industry of increasing the game and fish.

California has a good board of Fish and Game Commissioners. The Commission in its report favors the profitable breeding of game and game fish and says the laws should be amended to encourage such industry. It advises that trout raised in captivity should be sold in the markets between April 1 and Feb. 1 under restrictions to be recommended by the board; that the Commissioners shall also be permitted to furnish trout and eggs to those who wish to rear trout for sport and profit.

The California Commission soon should be able to furnish some wild turkeys for propagation and sale by breeders. The birds liberated are reported to be increasing.

The Commission also favors the encouraging of game bird rearing by allowing the birds to be sold in the markets. The California Commission evidently is determined not to be behind the times.

## The Game Breeder's Page

Mr. Hendrickson writes that the quail have been plentiful on the grounds of the club near Calverton, Long Island, N. Y., this season. He flushed nine covies in one day. The woodcock and ruffed grouse are also fairly abundant.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Company only placed a few deer on Grand Island when they purchased it a few years ago, but the wolves and other vermin have been controlled by gamekeepers, and the deer multiplied rapidly. Hunters were invited to shoot last season in the hope that their numbers would be reduced.

I raised for the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club this season about 3,500 pheasants and 2,000 wild duck. We have shot over 1,500 duck and about 1,500 pheasants, and the season is not closed. I expect they will shoot about 3,500 head, not including woodcock and rabbits—very few woodcock, but quite a number of rabbits.

NEIL CLARK.

Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club, N. Y.

Mr. A. F. Sheldon of East Thompson, Conn. (in the Hartford Times), says:

"Skunks are decreasing fast, but rabbits are on the gain in consequence.

"A rabbit will have her young in a little hole, say six inches to eight inches deep, and Mr. Skunk has an easy time of getting his supper."

Where the rabbits are protected, even slightly, from their natural enemies they multiply with great rapidity, and breeders can quickly stock any suitable ground. The danger is that they may become too abundant.

Cats are even more fatal than skunks. They easily capture young rabbits and often take more than one. I observed a cat in the Kentucky Highlands one day, which set out from the hotel, evidently on a hunting expedition. In a short time it brought in a half grown rabbit and went under the porch where I was sitting. In a few minutes the cat went out again and quickly returned with another rabbit. I then looked under the porch and ascertained that the cat was feeding its kittens. In time the game laws will be amended to permit the sportsman to take only one rabbit per day or season, no doubt. The New York League at its last annual meeting resolved that "only six rabbits a day be allowed to a hunter." Such legislation appears to be made in the interest of cats.

The Egg Mountain Club of Vermont has been incorporated to own and lease lands for the propagation of game and game fish. Deer and ruffed grouse are quite abundant on the property (in Bennington County) selected, and these will be multiplied rapidly by gamekeepers. The shares in the association are \$25; the annual dues are \$10. Vermont has a good State game officer who favors "more game" clubs, and on this account the club should prosper. We shall be glad to give our readers who wish to join this club further particulars upon application.

One of the gamekeepers on the preserve of the Troy Meadows Fish and Game Club, in New Jersey, is reported to have shot a black fox, the skin of which is said to be worth \$200. The fox had been feeding on the English pheasants and Hungarian partridges, with which the preserves are stocked.

The deer are reported to be starving on Grand Island, Mich. The Native Copper Times says Mr. Townsend, the general manager of the company which owns the island, has asked the State game warden what disposition can be made of some of the animals. If permission can be secured from the State department a number of the deer will be transferred to private preserves.

If the law provides that the deer must starve to death it should be amended promptly so as to permit their owners to sell them alive for propagation at all times and during a long open season as food. This is what the more-gameists advocate. The Michigan warden, Mr. Pierce, is reported to favor the rearing of deer for sale just as trout are reared for sale, and it seems certain that Michigan soon will be a "more game" State. The breeders' law should provide, of course, for a regulated sale of grouse and other game birds. Grand Island has a lot of sharp-tailed grouse, some of which should be sold to restock other fields. The Game Breeders' Association might give them a trial on Long Island, N. Y.

Dr. Honsinger writes that the wild rice planted near Syracuse, N. Y., "skipped a year" and then came up nicely in the bays where the water was suitable. Already the ducks are beginning to patronize it.

Last season I had poor luck with English pheasants through lack of proper care from the man in charge. Ruffed grouse have been very scarce in this County, although many birds were reported early. On my property some fifty broods were reported, but I never saw them. Later, in the autumn, I could flush ten or twelve birds in an hour or two at certain points. I am protecting vigorously, and if I can secure a few cocks for fresh blood I believe I can have again the shooting this district was noted for.

J. V. P.

Claverack, N. Y.

[Write to Dr. Heber Bishop, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass., and ask him if his club would not exchange a few ruffed grouse for breeding purposes for a lot of black ducks. We can furnish the ducks at a price which should enable you to give two or three ducks for each grouse.—EDITOR.]

Mr. G. H. Richards of Boston, Mass., reports that wild ducks are increasing in numbers on the breeding grounds of the Long Point Club, Canada. More big ducks, particularly black ducks, bred in the marshes this year, he says, than our head keeper had ever known. He has been with the club nearly thirty years. Some blue winged teal also bred there.

Mr. Richards says: "I hear news of a similar increase of ducks in North Carolina. In fact, duck marshes have gone into private hands and been cared for more than any lands frequented by game."



# The Amateur Sportsman

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1911.

Terms: 10 Cents a Copy—\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

To All Foreign Countries and Canada, \$1.25

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class matter.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.

18-20 EAST 42D STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cable Address, "Sportsman, New York"

K. Kingsland-Smith, President and Treasurer

Box 22, Grand Central Station Post Office.

Tel. 6961 Bryant

## "MORE"

It will be absolutely necessary to select some more reading matter properly "to separate the advertisements in the front part of the magazine from those in the back." We have about decided to go in for "more dogs" as well as for "more game" and more game fish. We believe "more" short stories of actual experiences in the field written by our readers would be attractive. We shall continue to have more notes from breeders of game.

Dear readers, please write us what more you want for a dollar. Since the magazine is to be enlarged we can buy more for you without increasing the price of the magazine. We want a few more good and intelligent readers. You can get them by mentioning the magazine to your friends. Please let us know what you wish.

## THE NEW COMMISSIONER

We cannot do better than reprint the following about the New York Forest Fish and Game Commissioner appointed by Governor Dix. Business methods will be applied to the department, and this means "more game" and "more fish." The Buffalo Evening Times says:

The selection of Thomas Mott Osborne to head the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission was an admirable move on the Governor's part. Mr. Osborne's acceptance of the post means a sacrifice of personal interests that few men could be induced to make and stamps indelibly his splendid patriotism and ideal Democracy. Mr. Osborne has placed the call of his State and his party far above his individual welfare, and, at great financial loss, enters upon an arduous State duty.

There is work for a man of Mr. Osborne's calibre in that department. . . . In the work of reformation that must now be carried on, Governor Dix and the State of New York are, indeed, fortunate to have secured the services of Mr. Osborne. No appointment the Governor will be called upon to make, and none he can make, will be more gratifying to the Democracy nor more conducive to good government and party advancement than his nomination of Mr. Osborne.

We congratulate the Governor and the new Commissioner, and we shall observe the work of the department under the new management with satisfaction, no doubt.

## 167,865,800 NEW GAME LAWS

Mr. Lorange, Deputy Game Commissioner for Texas, is reported by the Houston (Tex.) Post to have said: "It seems that a man from every acre of land in Texas offers some kind of an amendment to the game law." We have not figured the game law crop for New York, but we should say it has not averaged over

one game law crime to every three sections of land in a score of years. The United States Agricultural Department has game law experts, and we will thank them to make some accurate figures on the yield of game laws per acre in all the States. Statistics covering the last decade should be useful for legislators. The more game movement promises to put a stop to this expensive nonsense.

By the same authority we are told that they have a very fair bag limit law in Texas: "One person is allowed to kill 6,750 wild ducks, 1,450 wild quail or doves, three buck deer, three wild turkeys, besides all the squirrels and rabbits you can tote in twelve months."

Texas is a big State, and these bag limits would seem to be about right for the unattached shooter. The laws should be amended so as to permit the breeders of game to take a few thousand dozen more game birds than the law now permits. The game should be first reared by the breeders, of course. We can place an order for a few thousand birds as a starter at about 50 cents per bird and up. Texas should annually receive hundreds of thousands of dollars from the North, provided "a man from one acre" will secure a common sense breeders' law permitting the profitable increase of game.

## THE GUN LICENSE IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Game Commission of Pennsylvania favors a shooting license law taxing the gunners \$1. We favor this. Such laws result in the listing of the sportsmen and make it easy for the sporting magazines to obtain new subscribers. It is true that the laws thus far have not resulted in producing "more game," but we believe they may when amendments permitting and encouraging the breeders of game are enacted, as they will be. Dr. Kalbfus claims, we are told, that game is rapidly becoming abundant in Pennsylvania without a gun tax. The gun tax in New York does not seem to have resulted in such abundance. We believe the tax is a good thing, however, and we wish to urge the Pennsylvania Legislature to enact it and at the same time to enact a law permitting the profitable increase of game so that all of the people may have some.

## CARELESSNESS OR DESIGN

The Secretary of the North American Fish and Game Association has published what purports to be the proceedings of the annual meeting which was held in Philadelphia last winter. Either by carelessness or by design he failed to record the "more game" resolution which was offered by Dr. Hornaday, seconded by the editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, favorably reported by Mr. George H. Richards, chairman of the committee to which it was referred, and unanimously adopted after a number of members (including the President of the association, Mr. Meehan) had spoken in favor of it.

The proceedings of the association (relating to this resolution) were fully reported in THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN for March, 1910. If the Secretary of the association has the power to publish only such parts of the proceedings as meet his personal views, the influence of the association cannot amount to much, and it would seem hardly worth while for the members to attend its meetings.

## AN ELK CASE

Mr. W. A. Miller of St. Paul, sending his subscription for *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*, refers to Mr. Louis H. Hill's shooting some of his elk on his farm a few days ago when he entertained the German Prince and the claim of the State that the game was killed in violation of a statute prohibiting the shooting of elk.

We hope the Minnesota courts will follow the precedent established in the Massachusetts wild goose case, which we referred to under the heading "Common Sense" in the November *AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*. Judge McDonough of Fall River, Mass., after hearing the evidence, which proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Joseph Bellideau had assisted in the chase and capture of a wild goose owned by Seth Borden, treasurer of the Hargraves mill, in dismissing the action, said there were probably no wild geese in that section. The Minnesota court (if it is called upon to decide the matter) will hold, if it follows a common sense legal precedent, that there probably were no State elk on Mr. Hill's farm. We shall be obliged to our new subscriber if he will send us a report of the decision. In our opinion, it should not take a minute to decide the case after the evidence is in.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Success be with you. Herewith \$2 for two years' subscription.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

T. F. MEMMEN.

I am in hearty sympathy with the object you are advocating. I trust that your bill will be passed at this session of our legislature.

Oakfield, N. Y.

JOHN W. HEAL.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I am interested in game propagation. We are having a case here now with reference to Mr. Louis W. Hill's shooting some of his own elk out at North Oak's Farm the other day, when he entertained the German Prince. Mr. Hill claims the elk were his own property and therefore subject to his own pleasure. The State contends that the statute says no elk shall be slaughtered in the State. Here is a chance for an interesting discussion. I was given the address of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* by Mr. Radford, who wrote me from Edmonton saying his story would run in the magazine. I am interested in his travels and shall enjoy his articles. I enclose New York exchange for subscription.

St. Paul, Minn.

W. A. MILLER.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I have taken *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* for about fifteen years, and I must say it has improved wonderfully in that time. Quail are scarce in this vicinity on account of the big storm last winter, but if favorable this winter there will be a nice crop next season, as there are not many being killed off this fall. There are rabbits by the hundreds. I went out Saturday morning and killed twelve in two hours.

Yours for success,

Des Moines, Ia.

F. FERREN.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I am heartily in favor of your proposed breeders' law, and I think any sportsman with common sense would endorse it.

Ellinwood, Kan.

GEORGE J. KLEIN.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I have taken quite an interest in this more game-less law business and would like to see the day again when I could go out and shoot a brace of quail. It hardly seems possible that thirty years have passed since I could sit in the door of our house and see chickens, quail and geese by the hundreds. Such is the case. I shall increase the membership of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* in this vicinity.

R. E. WOOD.

Wichita, Kan.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

Your "Wild Fowl Book" is valuable, clearsighted and scholastic. It is a direct appeal to sportsmen of common sense and generous behavior, and they will readily absorb its comprehensive pages and act accordingly—and live thereby.

CHARLES HALLOCK.

Washington, D. C.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

One of the principal planks of *THE SPORTSMAN'S* "more game" platform—that which advocates the destruction of noxious animals—seems to have been adopted by the hunters of Southern California. A Los Angeles game warden, on a recent deer hunt in the mountains, carried as a part of his equipment several traps, which he kept set during his stay in camp. The result was the capture of a number of game-destroying animals. Much complaint is made by hunters and game wardens of the depredations of the mountain lion in the San Gabriel and other mountain ranges. These pests do not appear to be diminishing in the mountains of Southern California, and as they cover a wide extent of territory and, like death, have all seasons for their own, they probably kill more deer in a twelve-month than do all the hunters that go afield.

This condition has brought about the formation of the Southern California Hunt Club, which has just been organized in Los Angeles, and whose special purpose is the destruction of the mountain lion, coyote, wildcat and all the various kinds of vermin that prey upon the game. Mr. D. W. Flanigan, the President of the new organization, estimates that every grown lion in the course of a year will kill on an average of five deer. The wildcats and coyotes are especially destructive to the quail, the former having the feline habit of lying in wait, generally at the watering places, for their prey.

Several methods are proposed by the club for the destruction of these pests. Organized hunts will be held at intervals during the year. Prizes and suitable trophies will be offered for the successful hunters, and the system of State and local (County) bounties will be endorsed and encouraged. The State Game and Fish Commission, through its deputy in the County, will give the club all possible assistance and will probably offer one or more trophies to be competed for.

The Southern California Hunt Club is officered as follows: President, D. W. Flanigan; Vice-President, J. G. Scott; Secretary, C. B. Hubbs; Treasurer, Van M. Griffith; Directors, W. S. Lang, J. H. Hutchins and W. H. Leonard; Judges for Prizes, H. I. Pritchard, Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner; C. J. Parker, Internal Revenue Collector, and Edwin L. Hedderly; Trophy Committee, A. Booth, F. K. Jenks and A. E. Colburn.

This is certainly a movement in the direction of practical game protection, and no doubt it will have the



cordial approval and support of such genuine friends of increased game and supply as THE SPORTSMAN.

Los Angeles, Cal.

J. B. B.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

You are without a doubt on the trail. For years I have contended that it behooves us to profit by the experience of Europe.

Politics *must* be eliminated from the game question if any good is to come to the game. Our system of treating the question is, undoubtedly, wrong as by the system the game has steadily vanished, while in other countries it has increased.

What fools we mortals seem to be in keeping game out of our markets! In many things we appear to be far in arrears of the age in which we live.

Easton, Pa.

C. LINCOLN FREE.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I have been trying to get some of those Missouri wild turkeys, but so far have failed utterly. The party hatched some all right, but lost all of them by lice. They will endeavor to get some old ones. Ten days ago I learned of a party who had captured a drove of fifteen in Old Mexico. I wrote at once, and yesterday I had a reply. The Mexican had them, but had sold every one by the time my letter reached him, and he will not be going to the mountains again till next October. I will keep in touch with him, and I believe he will eventually help us. Foxes killed all my wild turkeys.

WARREN R. LEACH.

[Mr. Leach, whose advertisement appears on another page, is familiar to our readers as a breeder of wild geese and other game, including deer and elk. He expected to have wild turkeys by this time, but, as he says, the foxes got them all. The turkeys which were killed by lice probably would have been saved had they been provided with a big dust bath. We would like to hear from our readers who are breeding wild turkeys on this point.—EDITOR.]

### MORE PRESERVES

A syndicate has closed a deal for the largest game preserve in the world on what is known as the King ranch, of 1,220,000 acres, in Southwestern Texas. Here abound deer, bear and all the smaller animals, as well as ducks. The land skirts a bay and is wooded and is within a few miles of the Gulf of Mexico and entirely under fence. It will be used as a public game preserve, with more than 100 lodges for rent or lease. This ranch was recently the scene of the hunt of Lady Constance McKenzie.

An application for a charter has been made by the Blue Mountain Fish and Game Association through J. Ed. Miller and Joseph R. Dickinson.

In the articles of incorporation filed with the court the association avers that their purpose is to maintain a private park for fish and game.

The business of the association will be transacted at Kutztown. The capital stock of the association is \$5,000, divided up in fifty shares of \$100 and \$500 par value.

The directors of the association are: John H. Snell, Solon D. Bausher, J. A. Sunday, Allen J. Fink and J. Ed. Miller.

Besides the directors the subscribers are as follows: Hamburg—C. F. Frederick, M. E. Seidel, F. S. Atkinson, Charles A. Seidel, Daniel A. Burkey, A. J. Raubenhold, W. E. Schmick, George F. Potteiger, I. S.

Lenhart, James M. Savage; Allentown—Harry C. Trexler; Orwigsburg—Perry W. Fegley; Reading—H. John Herb, J. Turner Moore, William H. Luden, H. S. Craumer, Isaac Bear, J. Frank Tragle, William A. Arnold, Jr., Adam F. Haas, Dr. Homer T. Rhode, W. M. Conrad, John F. Ancona, John H. Lewis, A. H. Boyd, E. W. Alexander, E. C. Kirschmann, J. W. Kline, William A. Sharp, Theodore C. Auman, Francis L. Clouser, William J. Roehrich, Ed. Goldman, C. W. Edwards, Walter Shanaman.—Reading (Pa.) Herald.

### RADFORD

A letter has been received from Radford enclosing some manuscript and pictures which will enable us to continue his story for several months without interruptions. The letter is from Fort Vermilion, Lower Peace River, where he arrived November 1, 1910. He was fortunate in finding an Indian who was just leaving. Radford says: "An Indian is leaving tomorrow, with dogs, for Peace River Crossing, and I am accordingly taking this opportunity of sending out MS. which carries the narrative down to my arrival at Fort Smith and the eve of my departure for the lower Mackenzie. I may not be able to send out the next manuscript until February, though I will do the best I can. I received the September number of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN and was much pleased with it, but have not seen October or November issues.

"I hope you can help support my application for relief at Chesterfield Inlet (Baker Lake) next summer through the Canadian Government. I must have that relief to safeguard my life and the lives of my companions and make success possible.

"It is possible this letter and manuscript may never reach you, as the ice is not yet safe to travel upon, and the Indian carrier may go to the bottom, dogs, sled, mail bag and all. This sort of thing occurs up here, you know. It is no joke. Life and property are never perfectly safe when traveling in the North.

"I have purchased a dog train and have had a sled, snowshoes, etc., made here. I will leave for Fort Smith over the ice next week, reaching there, I hope, before Christmas. The journey is about 400 miles—the longest distance between posts in the North—and has not been made in winter, even by Indians, for several years. I shall have difficulties of replenishing dog feed on my way, but hope to overcome them."

Radford has explored some splendid shooting grounds and writes enthusiastically about the wild goose shooting and the big game. The story of his travels is intensely interesting, and the shooting adventures, including the killing of the big wood bison, caribou shooting, moose and bear shooting and his winter with the Eskimos will bear out our statement that Radford's narrative will be the most important one of shooting, exploration and adventure ever published.

The Canadian Government, we believe, will send the relief referred to, since the Canadian papers have been urging it, and Radford has already made some maps of new ground which have been accepted by the Government.

We hope to be able to send some extra ammunition and possibly some Spratt's dog cakes to meet THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN's correspondent and the dog train when they reach Baker Lake. The supplies should go in by way of Hudson Bay in the summer.

# WINCHESTER

## "BRUSH" SHELLS

*Help Bird Shooters Make Big Bags.*

Every one who shoots can't be a crack shot, but every one who hunts likes to make a good bag. You can materially increase your chances of doing so if you use Winchester "Brush" Shells for bird shooting. They are loaded so that, without the loss of velocity or penetration, they make a great big even pattern at the distances most birds are shot. Another desirable feature of Winchester "Brush" Shells is that, when used in a full choke gun, they make a cylinder bore pattern. This means that you can use your favorite trap or duck gun for field shooting without danger of blowing your birds to pieces. For a first barrel load in any gun they cannot be surpassed.

Loaded in "Leader" and "Repeater" Grades.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**



## SPRATT'S CALENDAR

Our 1911 Calendars will soon be ready to mail. The edition is limited; therefore send name, address and two cent stamp. Labels are now being printed.

We also manufacture specially prepared foods for **DOGS, PUPPIES, CATS, RABBITS, POULTRY, PIGEONS, GAME, BIRDS, FISH.**

**AVOID** Sweetened, Soft or Medicated Foods, which cause indigestion, loss of coat and many other evils.

Send stamp for "Dog Culture," which contains much valuable information.

## SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

Factory and chief offices at **NEWARK, N. J.** Depots at San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Montreal, Can. Res. Supts. at Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Factories also in London, England, and Berlin, Germany.

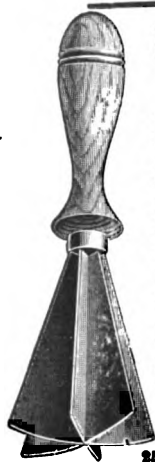
## Airedale Terriers

For Sale or at Stud  
Pups and Grown  
Dogs from

**Imported and  
Winning Stock**

(Send for our Booklet)

**Kenwyn Kennels**  
Point Pleasant New Jersey



### No. V48 VICTOR CHOPPER Price 35c. Each

For Meats, Mint, Suet, Parsley, Onions, Vegetables, Fruit, good for anything chopable.

A single stroke chops potatoes, apples, or any kind of vegetables or fruit into six uniform slices, and the handle is so located as to render it impossible to bruise the operator's hand.

It does from three to six times the work of the ordinary chopper.

Simple, durable and easily kept clean.

You must use a chopper of some kind, then why not THE BEST KIND?

Sent postpaid on receipt of 35c.

**U. J. ULERY CO.**

25 1/2 D Warren St., New York, N. Y.

## OUR GREAT OFFER



This superb watch free for 10 Subscriptions.

It is a watch that will last a lifetime.

**An Accurate Jeweled Watch  
in a Guaranteed Gold Filled  
Case**

### MOVEMENT

The movement of "works" of this watch is what is known as "bridge model," the most open construction made and found only in the finest watches.

The movement is jeweled with seven ruby and sapphire jewels, placed at all the important friction points which receive the principal wear.

Another special feature of the movement is the regulator, which is so made that you can adjust it to within a thousandth part of an inch, the closest to which any regulator may be adjusted.

### CASE

A watch case is in a way just as important as the movement.

In this watch the case is gold filled (not plated), that is, there is a shell of solid gold welded to a sheet of base metal. The thickness of the gold is carefully computed and is guaranteed by the manufacturers for twenty years.

The back and bezel (the part which holds crystal) of this watch screw on and fit tightly, making it practically dust and moisture proof.

Cut out Coupon and Send it in to-day.

Amateur Sportsman,

18 East 42nd St, New York, N. Y.

I want your gold watch premium. Send Solicitor's Outfit and full particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

---

# *The Amateur Sportsman*

## FOR 1911

---

Rarely has there been such a rapid change of sentiment among any class of men as has taken place among Sportsmen in consequence of our **"More Game" Campaign**. Sportsmen now see that what they want is not "More Game Laws", but **"More Game"** and the **Amateur Sportsman** is showing them how to get it.

**The Game Breeders' Association**, recently organized, is the pioneer in the field. It will show Sportsmen how to get together and produce game on a cooperative plan at comparatively small expense.

Every progressive sportsman will want the **Amateur Sportsman** for 1911, to keep in touch with the remarkable progress of the **More Game** movement started by this magazine under the editorship of Hon. Dwight W. Huntington.

**The Game Breeders' page**, conducted by Mr. Huntington, commencing January, 1911, will be **the Most Interesting and Valuable Feature to Sportsmen ever undertaken by any Magazine**. It tells what is being done in practical game breeding by practical men and answers questions about game breeding. This feature alone makes the **Amateur Sportsman** indispensable.

**Harry V. Radford**, with pen and camera will describe his further adventures in the far north, which soon become of thrilling interest

**Maine News.** Hon. L. T. Carleton will continue the account of his notes from Maine, while timely articles and notes by others will delight all lovers of the Maine Woods.

**Articles by the Chief Game Commissioners** of different states which attracted so much attention in 1910, will be continued in 1911, beginning with **Enemies of Game Fish**, by Hon. W. E. Meehan of Pennsylvania, in our January issue.

# The More Game Magazine

## FOR 1911

**Motor Boating** will receive adequate attention both in the text and in illustrations. The most notable boats and new boats and designs will be illustrated and described.

**For Anglers**, as in the past, there will be much of special interest in every issue. Our colored front cover page; **Landing a Double**, by Louis Rhead, and other angling illustrations and stories in 1910 were much liked but we shall strive to give our angling friends more good things in 1911.

**Dog Lovers** will find many stories and notes that will appeal to them. Mr. J. L. Holloway will continue his articles on Field Trials with interesting illustrations.

**Recapper** (Mr. Thomas C. Abbott) will contribute entertaining articles about guns, dogs and his personal experiences in the field.

**Outings and Innings** will be continued and a variety of fishing and shooting stories will add zest to the more serious articles.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW!** Tear off coupon and send it in while you think of it.

**AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.**  
**Box 22, Grand Central Station P. O.**  
**New York, N. Y.**

Enclosed find one dollar for which send the  
 Amateur Sportsman for twelve months to.....

NOTE—For Canada and abroad the  
 subscription is \$1.25 per year.



### THE SURE DEATH TRAP.

This trap catches animals by the neck instead of the feet, killing them instantly, without injury to the pelt. A humane feature that is certainly commendable; Besides it saves every fur to the Trapper. It is made in three sizes and has the best trigger action ever put on a trap. This trap has made a great record for itself the past season. One Trapper caught 18 Mink and 10 Muskrats with three traps. Send a dime for our new 84 page illustrated Trappers' Guide. It explains everything.

Box H.

DAVENPORT TRAP CO.

Davenport, Ia.



### What Is It?

Do any of our sportsmen readers know what this animal is? In certain parts of the world it is extremely common. It is only one of hundreds of strange creatures described in our great 5-volume work, **THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY**—the only natural history in the world illustrated entirely from photographs, and the most popular work on animal life among sportsmen of all classes. We have received hundreds of thousands of inquiries in regard to this great work—from town-dwellers, who have only a few days in the open each year, and from the far-off settler in British Columbia, forty miles from a railway.

**4** Handsome **FREE** Handsome **4**  
Pictures Pictures Pictures Pictures

In order to acquaint you with this book—to let you see how unique it is, and how handsome—we offer to send you, upon receipt of the coupon below, 4 fine colored prints of outdoor subjects, suitable for mounting or framing. With these prints, we will send you specimen pages, giving full particulars in regard to the **NATURAL HISTORY**. This does not involve any obligation on your part.

In order to defray the cost of wrapping and postage, kindly enclose with the coupon 10c (either coin or stamps accepted). The prints will be sent to you the same day that your inquiry is received.

**THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY Inc.**  
44-60 East 23rd St., New York

--- FREE PICTURE COUPON ---

The University Society, New York

Please send me, postpaid, the four pictures you offer, with a description of the "Standard Library of Natural History." I enclose 10 cents for postage and wrapping, which you agree to refund if I am not perfectly satisfied. It is understood that the sending of this coupon does not in any way bind me to buy anything.

Name .....

Address .....



### MULLIN'S STEEL BOATS

Can't sink, warp, crack, or dry out. Write for Catalogue of Launches, Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats.  
**W. H. MULLINS CO., 183 Franklin St., SALEM, O.**



**Rowboat \$20<sup>00</sup>**  
**MONEY IN BOAT LIVERY!**  
Can ship in any quantity. Need No Boat House. Never Leak, Rust, Check, Crack or Rot. Absolutely safe. Every boat has water-tight compartments, so cannot sink. 20 different designs. Demonstrator Agents Wanted in Every Community. Write TODAY for FREE Illustrated Catalog and Special Factory Prices.  
Michigan Steel Boat Co., 122 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### NICHOLS'

**Celebrated "Imperial" Hand Made Fishing Rods For Fresh or Salt Water Fishing.**

The product of twenty years' experience in Rod Making. Built for the Angler who wants the best.

**Absolutely guaranteed**

**The Rod of Quality**

*Send For Booklet*

Manufactured only by

**W. M. NICHOLS**

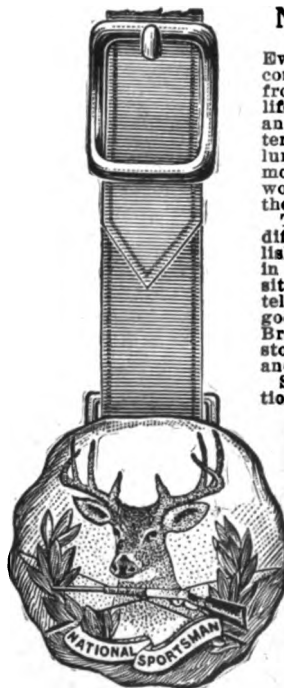
Factory, 939 Jackson Avenue.

Salesroom, Hudson Terminal,

30 Church St., & 41 Dey St.

} New York City.

### If You Like to Hunt, Fish or Camp You will enjoy the NATIONAL SPORTSMAN



Every month the National Sportsman contains 160 pages or more, crammed from cover to cover with photos from life, stories of hunting, fishing, camping and tramping, which will thrill and interest you. This monthly visitor will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of your every-day work to the healthful atmosphere of the woods and fields.

The National Sportsman is entirely different from any other magazine published. It's just like a great big camp in the woods, with 100,000 good fellows sitting around the fire smoking and telling each other stories about their good times in the woods. Come in, Brother, join with us and tell us a good story if you have one, or just sit down and listen, if you'd rather.

Single Copies 15c., yearly subscription, with watch fob, \$1.00.

### Special Trial Offer.

Send us 25 cents, stamps or coin, and we will send you a copy of the National Sportsman, also one of our heavy burnished Ormolu Gold Watch Fobs (regular price 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold plated buckle. Can you beat this?

Watch Fob, regular price, 50c.  
National Sportsman 15c.

Send to-day

**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Inc.** 43 Federal Street, Boston

ALL  
YOURS **25c.**  
FOR

# NOISELESS INDOOR SHOOTING

## .22 CAL. MAXIM SILENCER

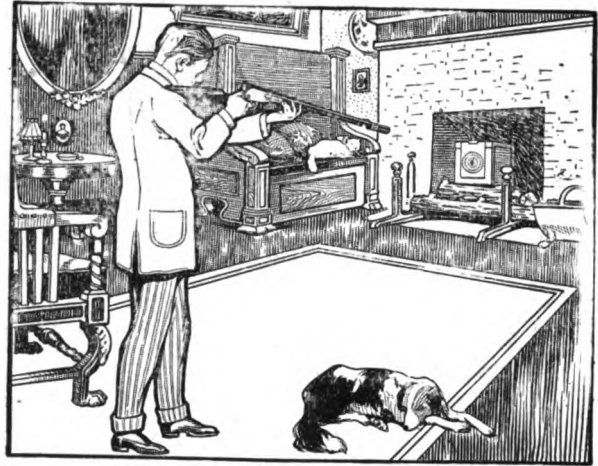
### Indoor Target Practice All Winter.

The .22 Cal. attaches immediately to any .22 Rifle by means of Coupling furnished with each Silencer.

Price, Complete, with full Instructions . . . \$5 00  
 All Large Calibres . . . 7.00  
 Indoor Bullet Stop Target Box . . . 3 50  
**Obtainable at Sporting Goods Dealers  
 or direct from us on Receipt of Price.**

**MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY**

**COLT'S ARMORY - - HARTFORD - - CONN.**



#### The National Boat & Engine Co.

A new feature in the motor boat business this season is the combination of several well known firms into one large corporation with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. The officers of the new company are: Walter J. Reynolds, President; J. M. Truscott, Vice-President; John Q. Ross, Secretary.

The new company will have extensive show rooms at leading centers. In New York it has engaged ample space on Madison Avenue opposite the Madison Square Garden and in Chicago on Michigan Avenue in Automobile Row. Speaking of the new move, President Reynolds said:

"This new organization is not formed for the purpose of throttling competition or raising prices. On the contrary, we will, by the specialization of designs, the concentration of purchasing power and the reduction of overhead and executive expenses, be able to offer the public a better product than ever before and at a lower price.

"Another important undertaking of the new company, which will provide particularly favorable conveniences to yachtsmen, will be the establishment of supply stations at all points where boats gather. At these places our patrons will be served promptly by our agents and mechanics and be able to receive supplies and have repairs made with a promptness which is now impossible."

Aside from pleasure craft, commercial vessels, Government vessels (exclusive of men-of-war) and marine gas engines, the National Boat & Engine Co. is chartered and plans to build aeroplanes just as soon as that industry has reached a sound commercial basis.

The character of the men in control is ample guarantee that the operations of the National Boat & Engine Co. will be conducted on a broad gauge scale, with satisfactory results both to the customers and to the shareholders and bondholders in the enterprise. An issue of 6 per cent. gold bonds is to be offered to the public, coupled with a profit-sharing arrangement.

#### Crow Shooting

A form of shooting which has no small amount of genuine sport in it, and which we overlook, is shooting crows. This will sound "queer" to some readers, but when one considers the cunning of the bird and the difficulty of getting him and the fact that his destruction is a good thing for all concerned, it will be seen that it is not so odd as it sounds.

The real sporty way to get the birds is to use a .22 cal. rifle, a Silencer and a crow call. This is all the outfit you need, and after you have tried it a few times and learned how much there is to the game you will want to devote all your spare time to it. It certainly is a great way to enjoy the outdoor winter life and satisfy the desire for some form of hunting.

Given a good location, and there are plenty of them in any of the suburban districts, and a good cover, it is possible by means of the crow call to draw in birds in a most astonishing manner. Late in the afternoon is the best time, especially if a location is taken somewhere near a rookery, so that there will be several flocks of birds passing from time to time. They will be attracted every time by the call, and if the cover is perfect they will alight on a tree and proceed to scold. With a quiet shooting rifle it is possible to pick them off one at a time without alarming the entire flock. But the cover must be absolutely perfect. Mr. Crow has very sharp eyes, and if there is the least little flaw in the screen he will not alight.

Some odd things happen when shooting in this way. The .22 cal. automatic Winchester fitted with a Silencer makes so little noise when shooting this way that one cannot hear when one's neighbor shoots, although he may be less than fifteen feet away. The gun is very quiet, in other words. And yet in spite of this the birds in the immediate neighborhood of the one being shot at will all rise. There is apparently no noise that can be heard on the ground, but there is something, evidently, that is heard by the birds. It is probably the whirr of the bullet. When shooting on the wing this same thing occurs. If the cover screen in not perfect

the birds will not alight, but will circle overhead in huge numbers.

Selecting one to shoot at is no easy job, but after doing so and shooting you will be astonished to see a "hole" form among the flock right where you shot. Whether you get your bird or not, a clear space will instantly form after shooting, some fifty or sixty feet in diameter.

The best thing about the whole sport, however, is the fact that it is good, snappy hunting. To get a good bag one must really hunt. The game is as cunning as any a hunter has to meet. It requires every bit of advantage from the very latest inventions. An old fashioned gun barking out with a loud report is entirely out of it. The old fashioned calls would be as bad. And the latest ideas in cover are equally necessary. Think of getting forty to fifty crows each in an afternoon's shooting! How many could be got in the old way? And the crow is worth \$5 a dozen at any millinery supply house.—M. H.



This (greatly reduced) shows a portion of our famous "Prairie Girl" picture. This handsome portrait is reproduced in 12 colors exactly like the original and is printed without advertising, on fine plate paper ready for framing or hanging. Equal to pictures costing \$1.50 or more at art stores.

This beautiful picture will be sent to you post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or coin and with it we will include free, our big illustrated catalog showing the most complete line of revolvers, rifles and shotguns made.

**THE HOPKINS & ALLEN ARMS CO.**  
 106 Chestnut Street      Norwich, Conn.



# PHEASANTS AND WILD WATERFOWL

**H**AVE you ever considered the raising of pheasants as a business proposition? It will pay you to look into it. It matters not whether your farm is large or small you have ample space to keep a goodly number of birds. In fact many city people raise them in their back yards. My own business was started in that way, and last year I raised some seven thousand birds, nearly all of which have already been disposed of at good prices. No expensive equipment is necessary, for the accommodation of the birds; you can make your own.

The English Ring Neck Pheasant is destined to take the place of our wild game birds so rapidly being wiped out of existence. There is no bird so well suited for stocking game preserves as they are extremely hardy, active, strong, and very prolific. For this purpose there is bound to be good demand for these birds for many years to come.

I have for sale a limited number of Ring Neck Pheasants, all hand raised birds selected for breeders, in splendid condition and sure to give highly satisfactory results. I have also Golden, Silvers, Reeves, Lady Amhersts, pure bred Mongolians, first cross Mongolians, Prince of Wales, and several other varieties. Now is the time to secure birds for breeding in the spring.

In water fowl I have Wood Ducks, Mallards, Pintails, Teal, etc., also Call Ducks and several varieties of Wild Geese. My Call Ducks are the genuine Calls, the best of all for decoy purposes.

## Pheasant Eggs

At very small expense you can soon get into a nice flock of pheasants by buying the eggs and hatching them out under ordinary hens. I have eggs from several varieties of pheasants for sale; all absolutely pure bred stock. Send in your orders now to insure early delivery.

## Pheasant Food

It is no trouble to raise pheasant chicks if you have proper food for them. My success in this business is largely attributable to the fact that I discovered a perfect food for pheasants and other wild game birds. The ordinary chick food sold on the market is absolutely worthless for these birds. I furnish the food at special prices to my customers which makes the expense for it trifling indeed.

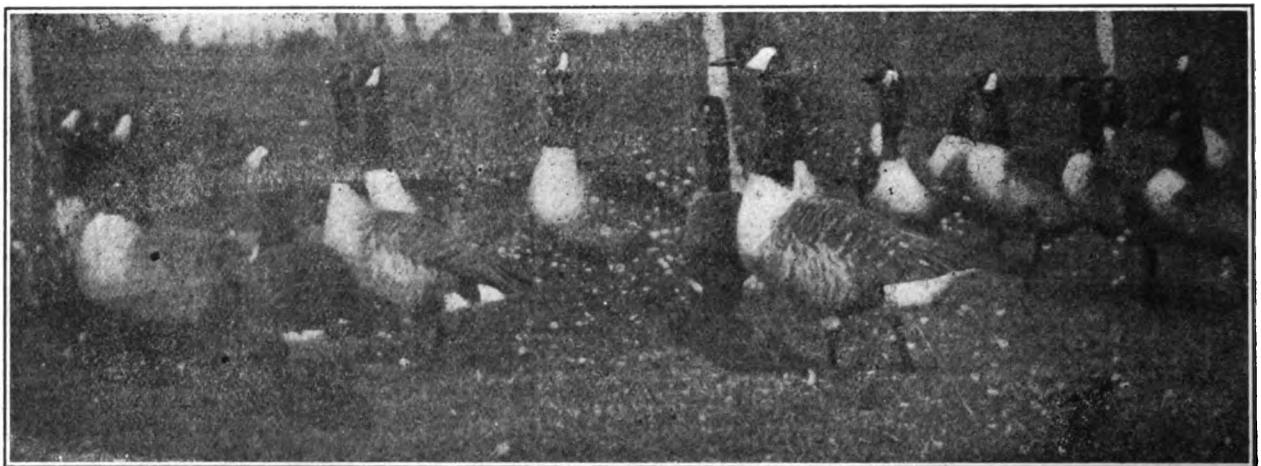
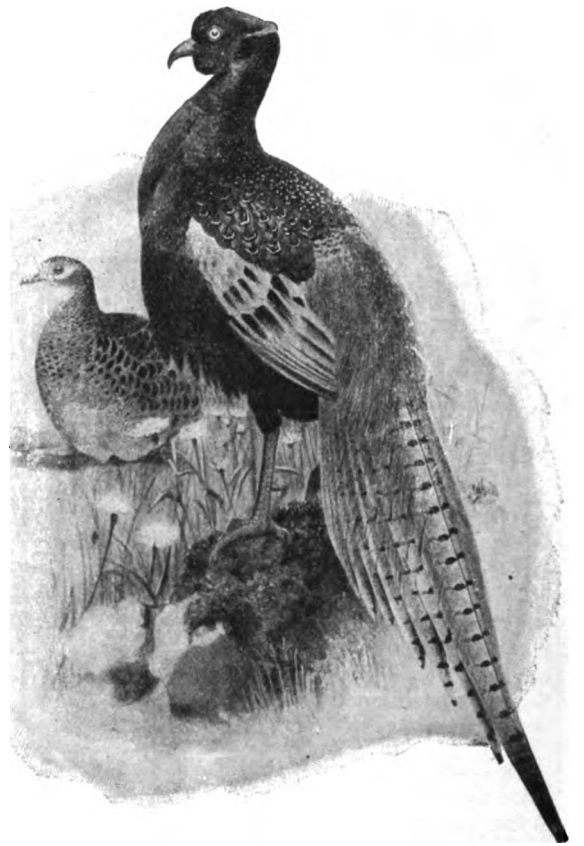
## Illustrated Catalogue Free

To every new customer I furnish my sixty page illustrated catalogue free. This book contains a large number of beautiful half-tone cuts and colored plates of pheasants and wild water fowl together with a full description of the birds, their habits, habitat and characteristics. It also contains cuts of pens and all kinds of breeding appliances. In a word it shows just how pheasants are raised by the thousand on the most successful game farms in America.

## WALLACE EVANS

Game Propagating Farm

Oak Park, Ill.



Do you intend to breed **Wild Water Fowl** for pleasure, for profit, or better for both? Read "**Our Specialties**" and start right.,  
**The Whealton Wild Water Fowl Farms of Chincoteague Island, Virginia.**

Offer 3,000 **WILD BLACK MALLARDS** for Stocking Game Preserves, and guarantee them to be the pure wild species, "*Anas obscura*." Pinioned or perfect winged specimens furnished, and any loss during shipment replaced gratis. In lots of 25 pairs or less, \$3 per pair. Captivity bred pairs for breeding, \$3.50. Orders booked now for November and December delivery. 500 domesticated **CANADA WILD GEESE** for breeding or decoys. Young pairs, \$6.50; older breeding pairs, \$10 to \$15, from a prolific strain, and the largest flock of Canadas known in captivity.

**BLACK AUSTRALIAN SWAN**, highly ornamental, prolific, profitable birds, in demand by Zoological gardens, public and private parks, etc., \$40 to \$60 per pair. Prices of other wild fowl on application.

# ELK FOR SALE

A limited quantity of Young Elk for men to start an Elk Farm. Delivered F. O. B. at Wamsutter, U. P. Railroad in Wyoming. Crated. Each one in a crate and can be transported anywhere at first-class rate. To be delivered from December 1st to January 10th.

Price, 7 month calves, \$70 and \$75 each; yearlings, \$85 and \$95 each. They have been bred by selection for the last 25 years and will increase faster than cattle and are the only bovine game that will pay to breed.

Moneyed men who have retired can buy run down farms and hills and rough, brushy land adjacent and fence same and turn elk in and let them increase.

No feed required in Winter until the feed decreases by overstocking. Then increase the land or kill off the surplus.

Enquire of Proprietor,

B. LITTLEFIELD,  
Slater, Routt County, Colorado.



## HEADQUARTERS

FOR  
Hungarian and English

## PARTRIDGES and PHEASANTS

Capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, pea-fowl, cranes, storks, swans, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets and all kinds of birds and animals.

WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. V. Pheasantry and Game Parks.  
YARDLEY, PA.

## FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FRED SAUTER

Tel. 4569 Spring LEADING TAXIDERMIST 42 Bleecker St., N. Y.  
Recommends BUFFALO, MOOSE, ELK, CARIBOU,  
DEER, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, and MOUNTAIN GOAT  
Heads, also Mounted Game Panels of all descriptions.

## JOHN MURGATROYD

## Expert Taxidermist

57 West 24th St., New York

### With the Taxidermists

At this season the New York City taxidermists are all very busy, although their operations are somewhat restricted by the game laws. They are not by any means in favor of ruthless and indiscriminate slaughter of game animals and birds. Mr. Murgatroyd, of 57 West Twenty-fourth street, is especially outspoken in denouncing the butchers who are not satisfied with a reasonable amount of game, but whose desire is to kill the greatest possible number of animals whether they have any use for them or not. Mr. Murgatroyd has an interesting collection of birds and skins and is glad to show them to visitors.

Another establishment that will well repay a visit is that of D. J. Guccione, successor to G. H. Storck, at 209 East

Nineteenth street. Mr. Guccione has a number of fine bear skins. He issues an attractive circular entitled "Interesting Facts for Lovers of Fine Fur Rugs," which will be sent on application to those interested. He makes a specialty of rugs and heads of large animals. The accompanying illustration shows a lion head mounted by him which was awarded second prize at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

At Fred Sauter's establishment, 42 Bleecker street, THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN saw a large and interesting collection of antlers, heads, mounted pieces, etc. This business was started over 50 years ago by Fred Sauter, Sr., who learned his trade with the celebrated Dr. Blugett of Stuttgart. Fred Sauter, Jr., is now in charge and Fred III. is at work learning the business. All the most important work is done by the Sauters personally. A large number of heads sent in by customers for mounting are in hand. Mr. Sauter showed us a fine moose head just mounted for a member of the Laurentian Club. It has 64 inches spread and is the largest the Sauters have ever mounted from Quebec. It has very heavy horns, with 9 and 11 points, and is a splendid specimen. Another record head was that of an Ad-

irondack deer with 11 points. This animal weighed 325 pounds dressed. Mr. Sauter has many mounted animal pieces that he rents out. He showed us one that his firm mounted 35 years ago in proof of his claim that specimens mounted by him are moth proof.



## The EDITOR

A Journal of Information for  
Literary Workers, is "The  
Little Schoolmaster" for the  
Whole Fraternity of Writers

EACH month, forty-eight pages of helpful articles by writers and editors, showing the sort of material wanted, how it should be prepared, and how to sell. Technical articles upon all Branches of Literary work. Current information as to the Literary Market, showing the present needs of various publications. Advance information regarding all prize story competitions. Announcements of new publications, and their needs.

The only journal of its character in America, and one that no writer can afford to be without.

\$1.00 a year—15c. a copy.

### ADDRESS

The Editor Company

Box O, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.



## Wants, For Sale and Exchange

Announcements inserted under this head in small type for 2c. per word. If displayed in heavy type, 5c. per word. No advertisement accepted for less than 30c. Postage stamps accepted in payment.

Address letters  
Box 22, Grand Central Station.  
THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.,  
18-20 East 42d Street New York City

CHINA PHEASANTS. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED, males \$2.00 each; females \$4.00. One male free with every four females. Thoroughly domesticated. Easier raised than chickens. Illustrated booklet, "Pheasant Farming," 25c., tells how. Pure Wild Turkeys, Quail, etc. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Oregon.

FOR SALE—FOX HOUNDS, DEER, BEAR and wolf hounds, coon, opossum and skunk dogs, beagles, bird dogs, setters, pointers, broken dogs; also young stock.  
Pigeons, ferrets, rabbits.

BROWN KENNELS, York, Pa.

LIVE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES.—BEST fresh caught birds, delivered free New York; arrival alive guaranteed by WILD & GEFLUGELPARK, Bruck a/d L., Austria.

WANTED—A GAMEKEEPER TO GO TO Virginia. Address H. H., care Amateur Sportsman, 18 E. 42d St., New York City.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE SPORTING goods line write and tell us what it is. Probably we can supply it to you in exchange for subscriptions to The Amateur Sportsman. AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO., 18 East 42d St., New York.

## Wants, For Sale and Exchange

HUNTING AND FISHING ON YOUR OWN Preserve—Organized club offers members deer, bear, grouse, woodcock, squirrel shooting on 1,500 acres. Trout; bass; plot 100x100; lumber at cost for building. Shares \$25.00. Annual dues \$10.00. GEORGE HAWES, Secretary, 504 West 131st St., New York City.

FRAMED SPECKLED BROOK TROUT OIL Paintings on Mat-board, 14x17, \$3.50; Canvas, 14x22, \$5.00; English Linen, 16x20, \$25.00. (Money back if not suited.) ARTIST MARTIN, Girard, Pa. 4-4t

FORTUNES MADE BREEDING LIVE ELK, DEER ANTELOPE, BUFFALO, PHEASANTS, partridges, quail, swans, peafowls, ducks, geese, squirrels, ferrets, parrots, animals and birds of every description for sale. Complete illustrated catalogue ten cents. When you write, state what you want. HORNE'S ZOOLOGICAL ARENA, Kansas City, Mo. (or) Denver, Colo., Dept. D. 5-7t

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED COON, FOX, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds, Squirrel Dogs, Well Bred and Fully Guaranteed. State wants. D. HOPKINS, Mammoth Spring, Ark. 5-4t

5,000 FERRETS FOR SALE—WRITE FOR price list and catalog; it's free. DE KLEINE BROS., Jamestown, Michigan, Box 101.

SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCH GAME-keeper; thoroughly experienced rearer of game birds, English pheasants, partridges and wild ducks; dog breaker; age 36; unmarried. Apply, J. B., The Amateur Sportsman. 2-10t

WANTED—A GAMEKEEPER FOR A NEW England preserve. Address J. M. P., care Amateur Sportsman, 18 E. 42d St., New York.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Amateur Sportsman—	Page
Binder .....	Second Cover
Book List .....	2
Premium .....	21
Announcement .....	22 and 23
Wild Fowl and Waders .....	3
Brower, F. S. ....	28
Davenport Trap Co. ....	24
Detroit Eng. Works. ....	4
Du Pont, E. I. Powder Co. ....	Second Cover
Editor, The. ....	4
Evans, Wallace. ....	26
Gas Eng. and Power Co. ....	4
Hildebrandt, Jno. J., Co. ....	4
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. ....	4 and 25
Kenwyn Kennels. ....	21
Kiffe, H. H., Co. ....	4
Leach, Warren. ....	26
Marter Optical Co. ....	4
Maxim Silent Arms Co. ....	25
Mullins, W. H. ....	24
Murgatroyd, J. ....	26
Michigan Steel Boat Co. ....	24
National Sportsman. ....	24
Nichols, W. M. ....	24
Remington Arms Co. ....	Fourth Cover
Sauter, Fred. ....	26
St. Paul Bread Co. ....	4
Spratt's Patent, Ltd. ....	21
Sportsmen's Exhibition. ....	Third Cover
Tilley, G. D. ....	27
Three In One Oil Co. ....	26
Tourist Magazine. ....	Second Cover
Ulery, U. J., Co. ....	21
U M C. ....	Fourth Cover
University Society. ....	24
Wens & Mackensen. ....	26
Wilson, F. Cortes. ....	4
Winchester Arms Co. ....	21
Whealton's Wild Water Fowl Farms. ....	27

## G. D. Tilley, Naturalist

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN recently enjoyed a look around Mr. Tilley's extensive preserve at Darien, Conn. He does not deal in animals, but it would be hard to name a bird that he has not. He has all kinds, from tiny little canaries to long legged cranes, including all the game birds used on preserves. The beautiful order in which the seventy acre grounds are kept and the perfect cleanliness of all the bird houses render a visit to this preserve especially enjoyable.

We were interested to see the ducks on the main pond. Though the ice was several inches thick, the ducks by constantly swimming about had kept one small place open. "We have to see that their feathers don't stick fast to the ice when they come out of the water," said the superintendent.

Mr. Tilley originally started his preserve merely for his own amusement, but as friends in gradually increasing numbers called on him to secure birds for them, he decided to make it a regular business. He goes to Europe every summer to buy birds and makes a specialty of rare birds. In game birds he takes great pains to have freshly trapped birds sent to him so that the birds will arrive in the best of condition. In all transactions his motto is "quality first," and his aim is to excel in quality. Mr. Tilley's exhibits of birds have been an interesting feature of the Garden Shows, and we suggest to our readers to study his exhibit at the forthcoming Sportsmen's Show in New York in March.

## Fly and Bait Casting Tournament

A fly and bait casting tournament will be incorporated in the International Trap Shooting Tournament and Sportsmen's Exhibition to be held March 6th to 13th at Madison Square Garden. The casting will be over a pool in a real river which will pour in two cascades over a canon wall as high as the top gallery on the

southern side of the Garden and meander toward the northeast over the floor of the amphitheatre.

The casting competitions, under the auspices of the Anglers' Club of New York, will be open to all fly and bait casters, the program and prizes to be announced at an early date. There will be special events suited to the primary efforts of novices. The competitions will include bait casting for accuracy, fly casting for accuracy and delicacy and distance and obstacle casting. The casting, like the shooting events, will all be where it can be clearly viewed by the spectators.

## Natl. Boat &amp; Engine Co.'s New Show Rooms

We looked in at the new show rooms of the Natl. Boat & Engine Co. on Madison Avenue recently, and while everything was not yet in order many visitors were present looking over the interesting display. Manager Probst said they had sold three 26 foot boats the last twenty-four hours, one to go to the Philippines, so he was satisfied at the way sales are opening up. The warerooms have 12,000 square feet and permit a fine display.

## Splendid Records

The 1910 Pacific Coast Handicap adds another victory to the long list of notable winnings with UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Guns. The five tournaments of the Interstate Association held each year are the "Blue Ribbon" shoots of this country. It is the highest goal of all makers of shells and guns to have their brands used by the winners of these great tournaments. UMC Steel Lined Shells have won thirteen of the last fifteen Interstate Handicaps; Remington Guns have won eight of the fifteen, this covering a period of three years.

## Modern Taxidermy

Progress in the art of taxidermy can easily be followed by any visitor to our natural history museums and the results of modern operatives against those of years ago compared to the marked advantage of the former. Where some years ago "upholstering" was sufficient for the hunters who wished to preserve their game or householders who desired ornaments for their homes the skill of the taxidermist is now combined with the special knowledge of the naturalist and anatomist. It is this that has made taxidermy one of the modern arts.

Among the followers of the new school is F. S. Brower, 1236 South 34th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sportsmen who have seen samples of his work have not hesitated to apply to him the term "Modern Taxidermist." Mr. Brower makes a specialty of game heads, and at the present time has some fine specimens of moose and elk which he offers for sale.

## Shotgun School for Novices at New Sportsmen's Show

"Teaching the young idea how to shoot" is the most novel feature of the new International Trap Shooting Tournament and Sportsmen's Show to be held March 6-13 at Madison Square Garden.

The school of instruction for novices will have for its faculty a half-dozen of the most expert trap shooters in America, whose services have been retained for this occasion, and will be contributed by the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. That the regular trap shooting program may not be interfered with, the shotgun kindergarten will be open by 9 o'clock in the morning.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN

FIRST ANNUAL

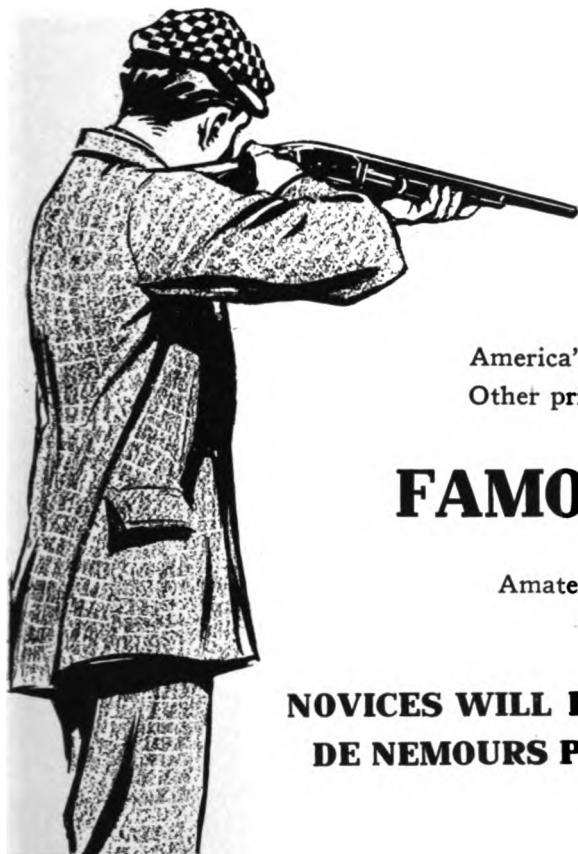
**International Trap Shooting Tournament**

— AND —

**SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION**

**Madison Square Garden**

**MARCH 7th to 13th, 1911**



Fly and Bait Casting Tournament, Direction Anglers' Club of New York, over a running stream fed by mountain cataracts.

"Buffalo" Jones will show by motion pictures, and tell, how he lassoed lions in Africa.

America's Boys' Camps and Campers will be there. Other prime novelties in spirited outdoor life and action.

## **FAMOUS TRAP SHOOTERS**

Amateurs and Professionals, will shatter clay pigeons in exciting competitions.

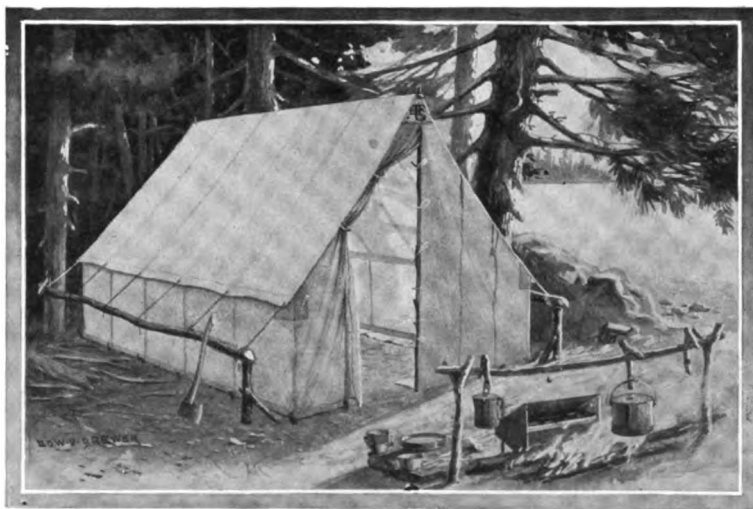
**NOVICES WILL BE TAUGHT TO SHOOT BY THE THE DUPONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY'S EXPERT WING SHOTS.**

**SPORTING GOODS  
ARMS AND AMMUNITION  
FISHING TACKLE  
CAMP EQUIPMENT**

**And Their Latest Wrinkles**

The 1911 Sportsmen's Show is absolutely new in conception, design, management and ownership.

The interior of the "Garden" will be converted into a forest of PINE TREES and MOUNTAIN SCENERY.



**CAMPING OUTFITS A LEADING FEATURE**

**S. M. VAN ALLEN, General Manager**

**Room 6649, Metropolitan Building**

**NEW YORK**

**TEL., 2142 GRAMERCY**



## REPEATING GUNS

**T**O FULLY appreciate the superiority of these two famous **Remington** firearms, you must see and handle them yourself. Go to the nearest **Remington** dealer. Compare them point for point, with any other make. You'll find that the name **Remington**, although the oldest in the firearm world, is found on the youngest firearm improvements.

**Remington Autoloading Shotgun.**—Solid breech, hammerless. Five shot repeater—three to get the cripples—all under instant and deliberate control. Recoil ejects the empty, throws a loaded shell in place and cocks the gun. Minimum recoil.

**Remington Autoloading Rifle.**—Solid breech, hammerless, repeater of five shots. Each hurled with the force of a one ton blow—in rapid succession or carefully timed—just as the situation demands. Ejects, reloads and cocks by recoil without loss of an ounce of muzzle energy. The only recoil operated rifle that locks the cartridge in the chamber until after shot is fired.

Shoot **UMC Arrow** and **Nitro Club** Shot Shells—the only American shells made with a steel lining around smokeless powder. No weakened loads because of damp or rainy weather.

**Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination.**

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Dept. 2H, Bridgeport, Conn.  
The Remington Arms Co., Dept. 2H, Ilion, N. Y.  
Agency, 299 Broadway, Dept. 2H, New York City  
Same Ownership    Same Standard of Quality    Same Management



**Big Game  
Cartridges  
and  
Steel Lined  
SHOT SHELLS**



Received March 10, 1911.

NOV 30 1920

The

55,716

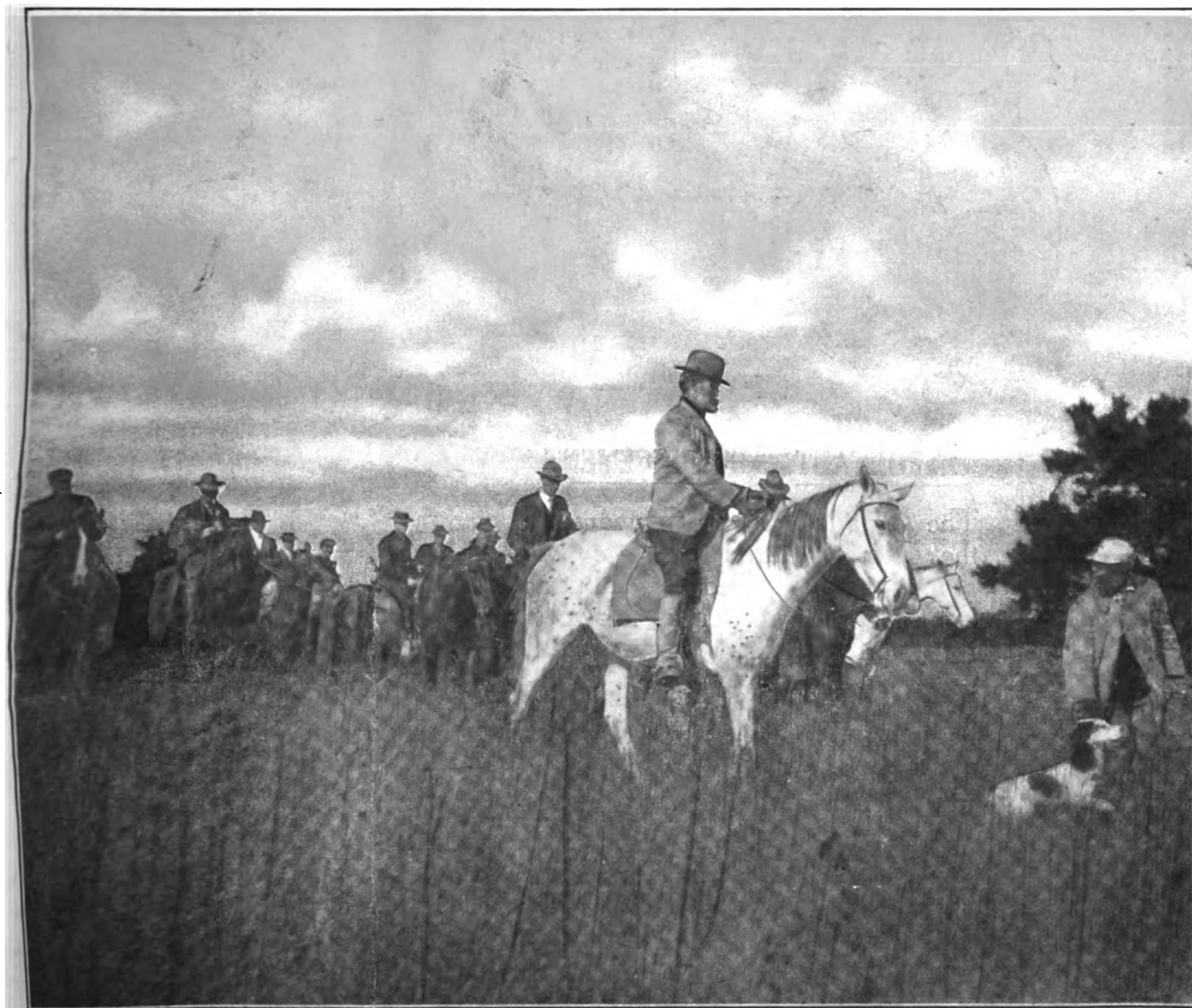
Price 10 Cents

# Amateur Sportsman

VOL. XLIV. No. 5

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1911

ESTABLISHED 1888



A FIELD TRIAL.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. L. HOLLOWAY  
FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THIS PICTURE SEE PAGE 1

**REMINGTON  
UMC**

Solid-breech, Hammerless  
**REPEATING GUNS**



**AUTO-  
LOADING  
SHOTGUN**

**AUTO-  
LOADING  
RIFLE**

**.22  
REPEATER**

THE STEEL LINING

# SHOT SHELLS

and  
METALLIC

# and METALLIC CARTRIDGES

A vertical arrangement of several Winchester rifle cartridges. From top to bottom, they are: a .30-06 caliber cartridge, a .243 caliber cartridge, a .270 caliber cartridge, a .308 caliber cartridge, a .338 caliber cartridge, a .44 caliber cartridge, and a .50 caliber cartridge. Each cartridge is clearly marked with its caliber and the Winchester brand name.

These famous trademarks

will be combined into one, and hereafter represented by the device shown in the upper left hand corner of this advertisement.

The purpose of these important interests of REMINGTON-UMC may be to the trade and the shooting fraternity and activities outlined for the future.

changes is that the associated interests of REMINGTON-UMC may be more directly represented to the trade and the shooting fraternity in all the progressive plans and activities outlined for the future.



## CONTENTS



**SURVEY OF THE FIELD**—The Farmers' Loss—The Moiety System in New Jersey—A Word to the Farmer—The North American Association—The "More Game" Resolution—Transactions of the Association—Fish Ponds in Kansas—Raising Game for Profit—An Important Decision.

**WHY OUR NORTH AMERICAN GAME VANISHES**.....Dwight W. Huntington

**WHEN THE BIG RAM FELL**.....F. H. Barrow

**EFFECT OF A RATIONAL GAME LAW IN COLORADO**.....Hon. J. T. Holland

**A DAY WITH THE COTTON-TAILS**....W. L. Bush

**CONFLICTING LAWS**.....Recapper

**THE WENZ & MACKENSEN GAME FARM**....  
.....K. Kingsland-Smith

**BRAVO, MASSACHUSETTS!—A RATIONAL LAW REPORTED**.....Hon. Geo. W. Field

**MAINE NOTES**.....Hon. L. T. Carleton

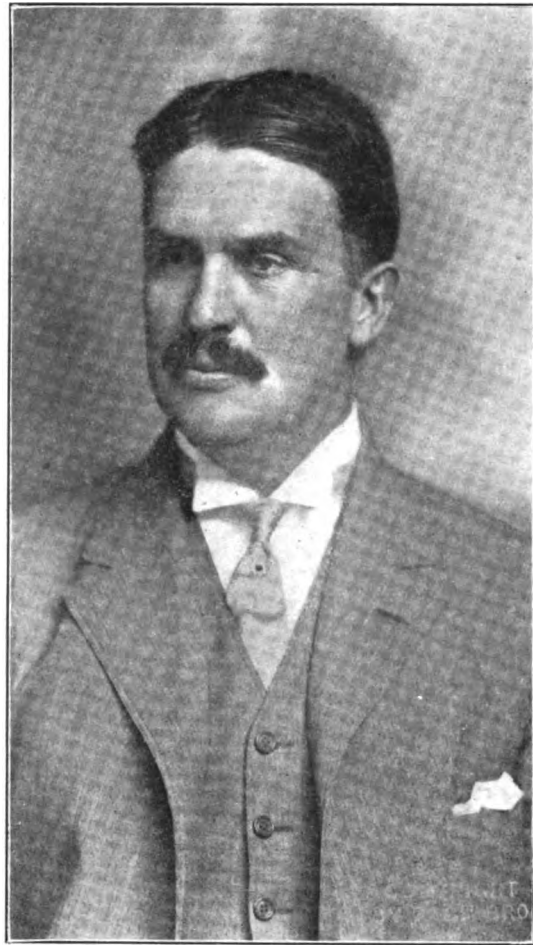
**A WEEK AT FORT McMURRAY**..Harry V. Radford

**FIELD TRIALS—Part V**.....J. L. Holloway

**HOME OF THE GAME BREEDERS—Illustrated**

**SPORTING DOGS AT THE NEW YORK SHOW**

Editorials — Correspondence — Publishers' Notes, Etc.



HON. THOMAS M. OSBORNE  
Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of New York

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

### OUR FRONT COVER

The field trial picture on the cover of this issue is historically interesting. The rider in the foreground is Mr. J. M. Avent, "the shrewdest field trial handler in the profession." The negro receiving an order from Mr. Avent is employed by him to develop and train his dogs. He has been with Mr. Avent so long that he is known as "Charlie Avent."

The dog pictured is "Momoney," a black, white and tan setter derby, sired by Algonquin, ex Una A.—a very classy pup which won a place nearly every time it started. The picture shows the "breakaway" of this dog braced with the crack derby of the season—Master Deveroux of H. R. Edwards' string. Just behind Mr. Avent is the well known handler, John Gude. In the background are several other celebrated handlers—Elliot, Lockhart, Jones, and on the extreme left is the veteran judge, Nat. B. Nesbit of O'Neil, Neb.

At this time Master Deveroux won the stakes, and Momoney won second place.

### THE NEW SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

The new Sportsmen's Show, which opens at the Madison Square Garden, New York, this year on March 7, promises to excel those that have gone before both in point of size and unusual attractions.

Mr. Luther J. Squier of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will manage the trap shooting tournaments, and valuable prizes have been offered for both amateur and professional shooters. Probably the

most attractive feature in the shooting division will be the free instruction to novices by experts of the Du Pont Company at the traps from 9 to 11 A. M. daily. This is an opportunity which our readers should by no means miss.

The fly and bait casting tournaments will run through the entire show and will be held under the auspices of the Anglers' Club of New York, of which the following members compose the tournament committee: R. J. Held, 616 Madison Avenue, Chairman; J. L. Kirk, 2 Rector Street; Edward F. Todd, 62 Liberty Street; E. B. Rice, 120 Broadway; N. S. Smith, 68 William Street; H. G. Henderson, 82 Irving Place; E. M. Gill, 140 Fifth Avenue, and Walter McGuckin, 333 Central Park West.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN will have a booth at the show, and our many "more game" friends are cordially invited to call at our booth, where they will be assured of a hearty welcome.

### COMMISSIONER OSBORNE

The present head of the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission comes to his new office with a good record for duty well done in other lines of activity.

Game birds have been decreasing under former Commissioners. It will be a great honor to be the first Commissioner who can say that the decrease has been stopped and the tide turned the other way. We sincerely hope that to Commissioner Osborne may fall this great honor.

## FROM THE SCRIBNER SPRING LIST.

# THE ADVENTURES OF JAMES CAPEN ADAMS

## Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California

BY

THEODORE H. HITTELL

*Illustrated. \$1.50 net. Postpaid, \$1.65.*

"A book with a strange history is 'The Adventures of James Capen Adams: Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California,' by Theodore H. Hittell." says The New York Sun:—More than fifty years ago when Adams was exhibiting his menagerie in San Francisco the author, then a young newspaper reporter, took down his story from him. A little later he made it into a book, which was published in Boston and San Francisco. The outbreak of the Civil War ruined the sale and the first edition has become a bibliographical rarity which occasionally appears at book sales. In the new edition the original wood cuts are used, and the binding and typography of the first edition are imitated and nothing is added save the author's brief introduction and postscript.

"The story is written with the simplicity and directness of 'Robinson Crusoe', and speaks well for the English style of San Francisco reporters before 1860. After a brief account of his early life and misadventures Adams tells how, after he was 40 years old, he took to the woods and the capture of wild animals. His story is more exciting than most 'dime novels.' He got along well with the Indians and with the bears and other wild animals he caught. His stories of his pet bears, Lady Washington and Ben Franklin, are delightful, and the accounts of hunting game of all kinds are very exciting. The book should be classic on the Pacific Coast; it will charm readers old and young who come across it anywhere."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



153-157 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK

# OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS

## A Manual on their Conservation for Sport and for Profit

By DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

We are now ready to fill orders promptly for OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS. Regular edition \$1.50, postage 10c., and SPECIAL EDITION, while they last \$2.00, postage 16c. Send orders to The Amateur Sportsman Co., Box 22, Grand Central Sta. P.O., New York, N. Y.

## WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT "OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS"

## THE NEW YORK TIMES

"The subject is the development of a new crop—a flesh crop which has especial timeliness in view of the general exhaustion of our food supply. Mr. Huntington discusses in the most practical manner the restoration of this crop of feathered game, and from the standpoint both of the sportsman and the market gunner, wild ducks, it seems, can be raised as easily and cheaply as domesticated ducks, and with equally excellent financial results. The way to do this is described with estimates of cost and citation of experience abroad, where the deficiency of food supply has led to the discovery and elaboration of many remedies to which we have not yet been forced. Mr. Huntington's book is illustrated with photographs, interesting alike to naturalists and breeders."

## WILLIAM BREWSTER

"Our Wild Fowl and Waders' is obviously an able, comprehensive and very interesting treatise on a subject which has hitherto received but little attention from writers, especially in America, and concerning which naturalists, as well as sportsmen, will, I am sure, be glad to be thus credibly and pleasingly informed."

## THE LOCKPORT UNION-SUN

"Mr. Huntington has given to the American people an admirable treatise on the practical methods of making these splendid and desirable birds profitably plentiful. Ponds, streams and waste lands which do not pay the meagre taxes upon them can be utilized and be made to yield both handsome profits and good sport. This American authority on wild game tells the farmers and land owners of this country how to do it."

## CHARLES HALLOCK

"The wild fowl book is valuable, clear-sighted and scholastic."

It is a direct appeal to sportsmen of common sense and generous behavior, and they will readily absorb its comprehensive pages and act accordingly—and live thereby."

## DR. E. W. SHUFELDT

"I have enjoyed the treat in my reading of this book from frontispiece to finish, and I wager anybody else will enjoy it. . . . The author has placed every sportsman, every naturalist and a great many other citizens of other callings squarely under obligations to him. The book is a direct and logical argument setting forth the means for the preservation in the future of our wild fowl and waders. . . . The illustrations are judiciously selected, interesting and materially add to the value of the volume."

## A. A. HILL

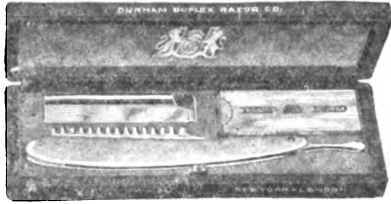
"This is not only a readable book, but it is important in an economic sense, and it will especially appeal to all who are interested in the conservation of wild life, and especially our game birds."

## AUTOMOBILE DEALER AND REPAIRER

"If the advice of Dwight W. Huntington, pioneer and apostle of the movement in this country for a rational game protection and conservation, be acted upon the time is coming speedily when game will be as cheap as beef or mutton. At present, after fifty years of legal protection, we have no game to amount to anything save in the more remote sections. . . . The book is not only instructive in an economic sense, showing how to make wild duck preserves safe and attractive, how to get stock and eggs and the food required, but is delightful reading for all. The author of 'Our Wild Fowl and Waders' is doing a great public service in his campaign for more game."

# DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR

NO SCRAPING



NO HONING

## THE STANDARD RAZOR MADE ABSOLUTELY SAFE. THE SAFETY RAZOR MADE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

The best thing about the old-style razor is its sliding diagonal stroke, but it has to be stropped and honed, and it often cuts you.

The best thing about the safety razor is its interchangeable blades, and the freedom from cuts and scratches, but it scrapes and pulls the hair off.

The faults of both have been eliminated and their good points retained in the DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR. It gives the sliding diagonal stroke,—you can't cut yourself with it—and the blades are interchangeable.

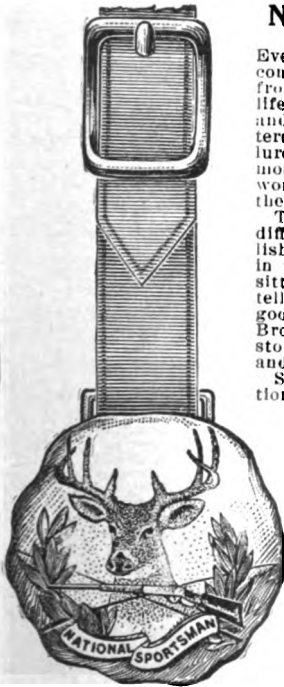
Price complete, with six Double Edged, Hollow Ground Blades, in handsome leather covered case, \$5.00. Extra blades, per set of six, 50c.

**DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.**

New York

London

## If You Like to Hunt, Fish or Camp You will enjoy the NATIONAL SPORTSMAN



Every month the National Sportsman contains 160 pages or more, crammed from cover to cover with photos from life, stories of hunting, fishing, camping and tramping, which will thrill and interest you. This monthly visitor will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of your every-day work to the healthful atmosphere of the woods and fields.

The National Sportsman is entirely different from any other magazine published. It's just like a great big camp in the woods, with 100,000 good fellows sitting around the fire smoking and telling each other stories about their good times in the woods. Come in, Brother, join with us and tell us a good story if you have one, or just sit down and listen, if you'd rather.

Single Copies 15c., yearly subscription, with watch fob, \$1.00.

### Special Trial Offer.

Send us 25 cents, stamps or coin, and we will send you a copy of the National Sportsman, also one of our heavy burnished Ormolu Gold Watch Fobs (regular price 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold plated buckle. Can you beat this?

Watch Fob, regular price, . . . 50c.  
National Sportsman . . . 15c.

Send to-day

**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Inc.** 43 Federal Street, Boston

ALL  
YOURS  
FOR

**25c.**



## Do You Know What This Is?

This is only one of hundreds of strange animals of earth, sea and air that are described and pictured in THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY. This remarkable work has found immense favor among taxidermists, animal artists, naturalists, sportsmen, nature-lovers, and the great general reading public. It is the most famous example of the application of the art of photography to the life of the world's animals. In its five handsome volumes it contains upwards of 3,000 illustrations, collected from first-hand sources, from every quarter of the globe, with interesting descriptions prepared by authorities of note. The text is written in a clear, charming style entirely devoid of obscure technicalities.

"It is a stunning book."—Dan Beard.

"The illustrations deserve high praise. The reading matter is interesting—in part, because it differs so widely from most natural histories."—Forest and Stream.

### 4 Fine Color-Prints Free

In order to introduce this work and spread a knowledge of it among all nature-lovers and their friends we offer to send all inquirers a set of 4 fine color-prints of outdoor subjects, with specimen pages of the NATURAL HISTORY, giving some idea of its unique and beautiful contents. Fill out carefully the coupon that is provided in the corner of this advertisement, tear off, and mail to us; we shall be glad to send you the 4 pictures, mailed flat, ready for framing or mounting in passepartout. These art prints and the specimen pages will be sent the same day that your inquiry is received. To defray the necessary cost involved in wrapping and mailing, kindly enclose with your inquiry 10c. (either stamps or coin accepted), which will be gladly refunded to you if, after examining the pictures, you do not feel satisfied.

Send in your inquiry now as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Be sure you address NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

**THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, Inc.**

44-60 East 23d St., New York

**FREE PICTURE COUPON**

The University Society, New York

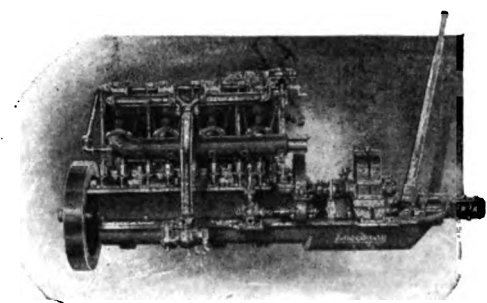
(A. S. 4)

Please send me, postpaid, the four pictures you offer, with a description of the "Standard Library of Natural History." I enclose 10 cents for postage and wrapping, which you agree to refund if I am not perfectly satisfied. This does not in any way bind me to buy anything.

Name .....

Address .....





## SPEEDWAY

### Gasoline Engines and LAUNCHES

Best in Design Best in Material  
Best of Method Best in Workmanship  
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY  
SAFETY AND RELIABILITY. SIMPLICITY  
AND DURABILITY.

We also design and build Steam and Sail  
Yachts, Steam Engines and Water Tube  
Rollers.

**GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and  
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO.**

Consolidated MORRIS HEIGHTS, N. Y. CITY

SEND TEN CENTS STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE.  
Member of National Association of Engine and Boat Mfgs

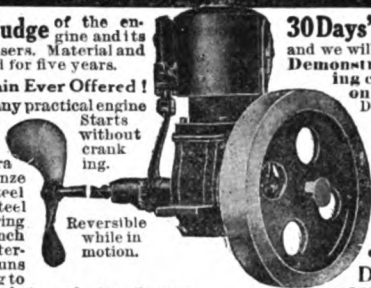
## 5 Years' Absolute Guaranty

### On this Wonderful Detroit Marine Engine

**You Are the Only Judge** of the engine and its merits. 25,000 satisfied users. Material and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

**Greatest Engine Bargain Ever Offered!**

Fewest moving parts of any practical engine on the market. Nothing complicated or liable to get out of order. Only three moving parts. Extra long plastic white bronze bearings. Vanadium steel crankshaft. Adjustable steel connecting rod. All bearing surfaces ground. French gray iron castings. Water proof ignition system. Runs at any speed from trolling to racing. Perfectly counterbalanced. No vibration.



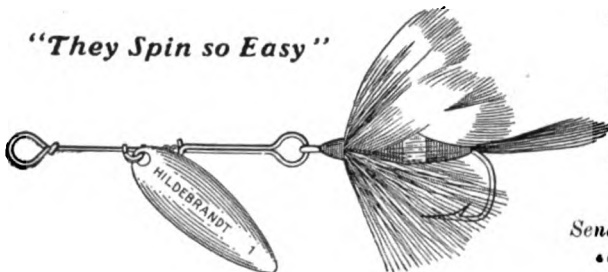
**30 Days' Trial** Try the engine for 30 days. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and we will promptly refund all money paid us.

Demonstrator Agents wanted in every boating community. Special wholesale price on first outfit sold. Single cylinder, 2.8 h.p. Double cylinder, 5-20 h.p. 4-cylinder 20-30 h.p. Thoroughly tested before shipment. Comes to you complete with boat fittings and ready to run. Write for free catalog, testimonials and details of the greatest protective guaranty ever offered. Suitable for any boat from canoe to cruiser. Also railroad track car. All sizes in stock ready to ship. Write today for our wonderful demonstrator offer. [74]

**DETROIT ENGINE WORKS**  
1267 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

## NEW "HILDEBRANDT" SPINNERS

"They Spin so Easy"



Have You Seen Our New

"Slim Ell" Spinner??

If Not—Warm Nicht???

We are also showing this year, a high class line of RODS, REELS, LINES, etc.

Send for our new Catalogue and

**"GET NEXT!"**

**NO SWIVELS TO SWIVEL**

**THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO., Drawer No. 5, Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.**

## NICHOLS'

**Celebrated "Imperial" Hand Made Fishing Rods  
For Fresh or Salt Water Fishing.**

The product of twenty years' experience in Rod Making. Built for the Angler who wants the best.

**Absolutely guaranteed**

**The Rod of Quality**

Send For Booklet

Manufactured only by

**W. M. NICHOLS**

Factory, 939 Jackson Avenue.  
Salesroom, Hudson Terminal,  
30 Church St., & 41 Dey St.

New York City.

## Eastman Kodak Agency

HIGH CLASS

### Developing, Printing and Enlarging

AT MODERATE PRICES

SEND NEGATIVE FOR SAMPLE PRINT

**MARTER OPTICAL CO.**

282 Columbus Av.

Near 74th St.,

New York

Telephone Connection.

## THE NEWEST IN FISHING TACKLE.

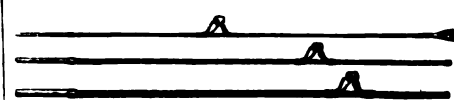
The Famous **Clover Leaf Casting Hook** will float a minnow, frog or crawfish backup at all times, whether the bait is alive or dead, and in a dead minnow reproduce the true swimming motions even to the wriggle of the tail. Our gangs built on the same principle will do this also and are made in seven sizes and styles, both plain and weedless. Illustrated booklet showing our line of original tackle sent on request. See your dealer or write us.

**CLOVER LEAF HOOK CO. Whitehall, N. Y.**



lubricates the mechanism, prevents rust on the metal parts and cleans and polishes the stock. For cleaning out the residue of burnt powder, especially smokeless powder, it is unequalled.

**3 IN ONE OIL CO.,**  
154 New Street. - New York.



**Steel Fishing Rods**  
FLY RODS, 8 or 9 1/2 feet - \$1.00  
BAIT RODS, 5 1/2, 6 1/2 or 8 feet - 1.25  
CASTING RODS, 4 1/2, 5 or 6 feet - 1.50  
CASTING RODS, with Agate Guide and Tip - 2.50  
CASTING RODS, full Agate Mountings - 3.75



## Trout Flies

For Trial — Send Us

18c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 24c. **Quality A Flies**  
30c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 60c. **Quality B Flies**  
60c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 84c. **Quality C Flies**  
65c for an assorted dozen. **Bass Flies**  
Regular price, 96c.

ORIGINAL and GENUINE  
**OLDTOWN CANOES**

Introduced and made famous by us.  
16 to 19 ft.



**The H. H. Kiffe Co.**

529  
Broadway  
New York

Illustrated Catalogue free on application

# THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN

APRIL, 1911

Copyright, 1911

The Amateur Sportsman Co.

## Survey of the Field

### Modern Guns and Silencers

At the recent hearing by the New Jersey Assembly Committee on a bill to prohibit the use of pump and automatic guns and silencers, Mr. Shields and his pupil, Hornaday, appeared for the bill, but our reports indicate that a disappointment is in store for them.

This is as it should be. If the bill should be enacted, next year these worthies would attack the double gun, undoubtedly, since it certainly is a very destructive weapon, and later they would insist upon putting makers of the single barreled breech loader (the most destructive of all weapons, since it is the most numerous) out of business.

Possibly the makers of bows and arrows are back of "the game."

### Illinois a "More Game" State

House Bill No. 447, introduced by Mr. Bardill in the Illinois House of Representatives, provides for licensed game breeders and licensed game dealers and for the sale of game from the breeding grounds through the licensed dealers during four months, from October 1 to February 1.

The "more game" movement has gained ground rapidly in Illinois, and the profitable increase of game no doubt will be made legal before the legislature adjourns.

The bill is approved by the State game officer, Dr. Wheeler, who served with Dr. Field, Wallace Evans, Dr. Palmer and the editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN on the committee on wild food birds of the Breeders' Association when the resolution favoring the profitable increase of game was adopted. The adoption of this resolution, which was reported exclusively in THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, gave the "more game" movement a great impetus. Dr. Field is entitled to credit for having secured legislation in Massachusetts in line with the resolution. The editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN was defeated by the State game officer of New York when he attempted to secure a breeders' law last winter, but it now seems likely that New York and Illinois may become "more game" States at the same time. The provisions of the Illinois bill will be discussed next month.

### Politics and Game Protection

The Minnesota commission some years ago said, in its annual report, that game protection and politics, like oil and water, would not mix. Missouri furnishes a striking illustration of the truth of this statement. A

dispatch to the New York Morning Sun, March 19, says: "A rough and tumble fight on the floor of the House of Representatives this afternoon ended tonight when a mob composed of drunken men from the House stormed the Senate and forced it to adjourn. The carouse commemorated the humiliation by the Democrats of Jesse A. Tolerton, State game and fish warden, who is a Republican. . . . The Sunday session of the House, which was held by the Democrats to wind up their war on Jesse A. Tolerton, State Game and Fish Commissioner, resulted in the afternoon in a fist fight and a near riot."

Meantime, as Radford would say, "the game can take care of itself."

### More Game or More Laws

Laws! Laws! Laws! Laws by the score! Laws by the hundred! Laws by the thousand! American sportsmen have been led by a few well meaning persons to believe that a few more laws would make the game plentiful. All scientists and all sportsmen who have studied the decrease of game know that the single barreled gun in abundance is one too many for the game in places where it is not properly looked after. It follows that we should encourage the increase of game by legislation. Admiral Evans well said, "sportsmen must increase as well as destroy." Among the many laws which sportsmen have been led to support are laws making it criminal to profitably increase the game. The legislative assemblies should repeal these criminal enactments and give the game a chance. When they do, game will remain plentiful and cheap, and no one will think of putting the makers of guns and ammunition out of business.

### History Repeats Itself

One by one the States are becoming "more game" States—States which declare that no longer shall it be a crime to produce desirable foods. Colorado and Massachusetts now have good laws permitting the increase of game. Illinois undoubtedly will have a breeders' law before the Assembly adjourns, and it seems certain New York will not be behind the times. The makers of all kinds of guns and of all kinds of ammunition and the sportsmen who wish to see field sports perpetuated in America should stand shoulder to shoulder for more game and less restrictive legislation. Last month we published pictures of the big guns used by the English market gunners who supply the markets with game. These people have as much right to shoot as other citizens have in England; but

it is not a crime to profitably increase the game. They have "more game" in England from year to year.

### A New Secretary

The State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of New York has chosen Francis A. Willard to succeed John D. Whish as secretary. The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel well says: "Mr. Willard by his long experience with public affairs, his wide acquaintance with the State and its men as well as by his native ability is exceptionally well fitted for this position, and the commissioner is to be congratulated upon securing his services. Mr. Willard has not quite as much rotundity as Whish, but his gray matter is abundant."

### The Starving Elk

One of our readers, Mr. Bondurant of Wyoming, writes about the starving elk in his State. His letter is printed on another page. All that Mr. Bondurant says and even more is true.

The unfortunate condition of the elk is due to our wretched system of game conservation. The U. S. Biological Survey has pointed out that the State laws should be amended so as to encourage elk and deer farming. In Colorado the laws have been so amended, and the elk and deer are reported to be in fine condition on many elk and deer farms. Venison is sold in the Colorado markets. Pennsylvania also permits and encourages the people to properly and profitably look after the deer, and many deer are reared and sold in the State. The number increases rapidly. Massachusetts now permits and encourages game breeding for profit, and 110 permits were issued to breeders last year.

There should be in America many hotels with game grounds attached where the people can shoot and have their game served as food without fear of the police. When it no longer is a crime to profitably look after the game, the game will be properly looked after. "No sound argument can be advanced," as Mr. Henshaw, chief of the U. S. Biological Survey has well said, against the practice of rearing game and game fish for profit.

Our proposed breeders' law should be promptly passed in Wyoming and all of the States. Our wild life will be in no danger of starvation or extinction when it pays to make it profitably plentiful.

### The Food Question

We believe the American people are opposed to laws making it a crime to rear and sell desirable foods. The country is large, and if a small portion of our vast area can be utilized to rear the wild food mammals and birds game soon will be abundant and cheap in our markets. Field sports will be revived in America when the game becomes abundant and cheap. The sporting magazines soon will carry the advertisements of hotels with game grounds attached, where the people can shoot and eat, and of licensed game dealers, who will supply the people with cheap and desirable foods. The laws should be made for all of the people and not for a small part of the sportsmen exclusively.

Mr. Charles Hallock, dean of American sportsmen, says: "I hope the good work you have begun may be perfected. I am heartily with your reform movement. . . . Individual handling and conservation of game is to be encouraged."

"Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense."

## A LETTER TO HORNADAY

March 20, 1911.

DEAR DR. HORNADAY:

I received your letter announcing that you had deserted the "more game" movement and stating as your reason for so doing that you were persuaded to do so by Mr. Whipple, the ex-Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of New York.

I observe that you have published your letter to me in your organ, Field and Stream, and that you have persuaded this magazine to follow the Whipple idea that the industry of game and fish farming should be made criminal in New York.

I wish to invite your attention to the fact that every prominent naturalist and ornithologist in America now stands squarely for the policy of the U. S. Biological Survey favoring the increase of game and that the ablest State game officers of many States now in office strongly favor laws permitting the profitable increase of game and game fish. Some of them have tried "breeders' laws" and find they work well.

"The situation in New York is absurd and cannot long endure," as you well said in your first letter to me when you declared in favor of common sense legislation.

The first aim, as all sportsmen know, is the best. I feel sure you will decide before long that your first letter to me contained the best opinion you have given on this important subject.

Yours truly,  
DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON.

W. T. HORNADAY,  
N. Y. Zoological Park.

## HORNADAY'S FIRST LETTER

DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON,

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON: In view of the appalling decrease of wild game everywhere and the many difficulties attending the rearing of game birds and mammals in preserves, I do not see how any sportsman or naturalist can find fault with your declared objects. It sounds almost ridiculous to say that I wish you unbounded success, for I do not see how any American citizen can wish you anything less than that. The situation is absurd, and therefore cannot long endure.

W. T. HORNADAY.

## GAME-PRESERVING CRAZE

Under the heading "Game-Preserving Craze" the Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch says, "Hornaday's proposition that birds and animals classed as game shall not be killed except for sport and that their sale as food shall be prohibited is an example of the extreme to which game preservers are wont to go. . . . There is some color for the killing of animals to supply food. Take away that utilitarian pretext and no excuse is left for killing any live creatures that are harmless. With the dogma that our laws must be framed and even the rights of property invaded that a comparatively few persons may enjoy the pleasure of killing for the love of it there will be little sympathy."

Richard Clapham, Ontario, Canada, says: "You have told the public out here how to preserve their game correctly. . . . I am sick of the sight of gameless land and of people who grow sentimental over past multitudes, but do nothing to increase what little there is left."

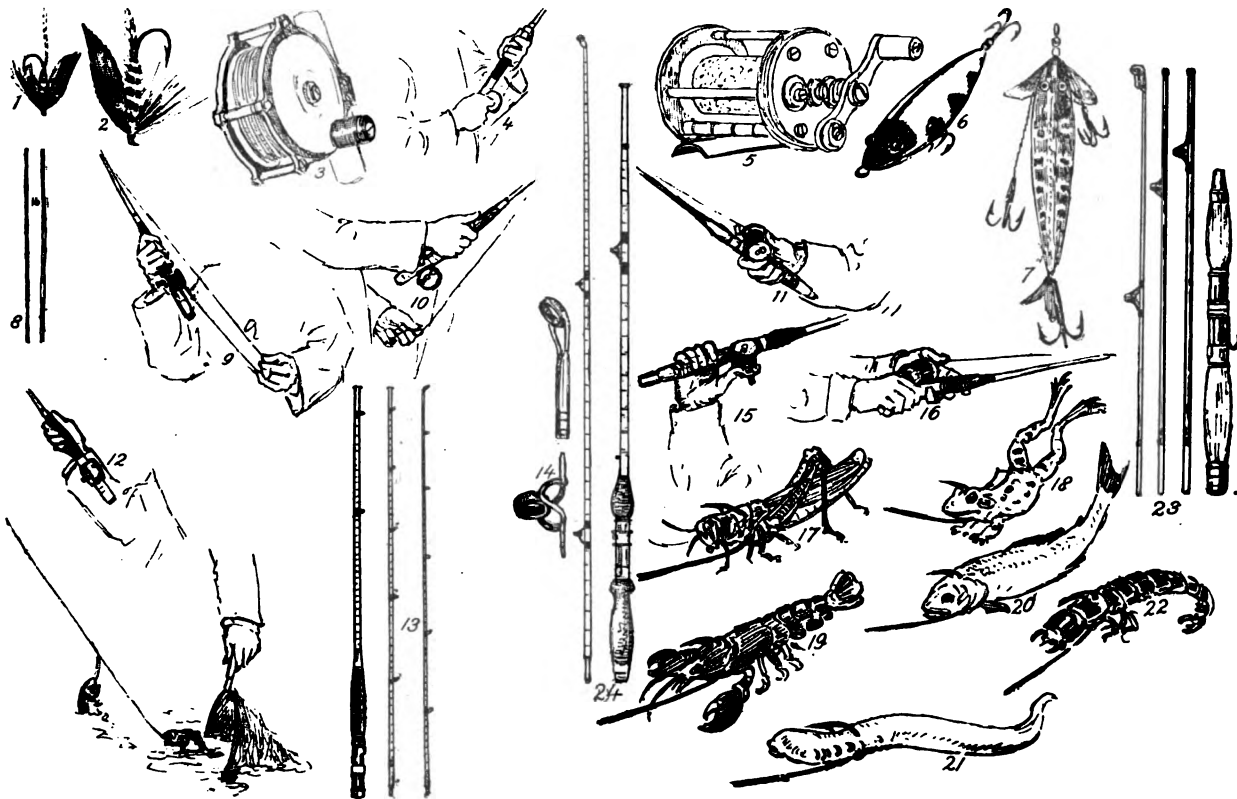
# Black Bass Fishing With Fly and Lure

BY LOUIS RHEAD

Author of "Fish and Fishing," "Bait Angling," Etc.

The black bass is now either a native or has been artificially planted in every State of the Union, and its gaming qualities, its bulldog tenacity, has made it, without question, the most popular quarry of inland waters. It is a prolific breeder and multiplies fast enough to keep up the supply for thousands upon thousands of fishermen from Florida to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Furthermore, it is a voracious feeder, nearly always hungry and a ready biter at a greater variety of baits and lures than any other fish that swims. Nevertheless, the fact is true that in most sections the very early season and very late season are infinitely better in regard to big catches than in late July and August, though in parts of the middle west

beat the natural food that bass feed upon. If rightly placed in the way the fish usually take it in its habitual manner. Bass love clean, quiet water with plenty of aquatic vegetation that furnishes insect and other food as well as a place to hide. Equally so in rapid rivers, it always chooses to abide in the more sluggish parts, to at times dash forth in the wild water and go back with its prey to gorge. In some lakes with an outlet and inlet streams breeding small fishes that furnish fish diet, it feeds mostly on minnows, and they are the best bait to use in such water. In the lakes fed by springs that are full of weeds and shallows and no outlet, frogs are the food and should be the bait. In some lakes, usually deep, with rocky or sandy shores without much



PRACTICAL SKETCHES FOR FLY AND BAIT CASTING FOR BASS

- |   |  |                                       |                     |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Fly for Eastern water.                   | 7. Phantom minnow.                         | 13. Fly rod.                          | 19. Crawfish.       |
| 2. Fly for Maine and Canada.                | 8. Oiled silk lines, 10 and 16 pound test. | 14. Agate tip and guide for bait rod. | 20. Minnow.         |
| 3. Plain single check reel for fly fishing. | 9. Fly fishing, back cast.                 | 15. Bait casting, back cast.          | 21. Lamprey.        |
| 4. Reeling in fly fishing.                  | 10. Fly fishing, forward cast.             | 16. Reeling in bait casting.          | 22. Helgramite.     |
| 5. Bait casting reel.                       | 11. Bait casting, backward cast.           | 17. Grasshopper.                      | 23. Steel bait rod. |
| 6. New floating lure.                       | 12. Landing a double catch.                | 18. Frog.                             |                     |

and Canada those two months are the very best. In certain localities after spawning and maternal cares in early spring it is ravenously hungry, for be it known the bass is a tender mother to its young up to a certain age, by the time when midsummer arrives. It is gorged with food easily procured, but later on it must needs again go actively in search of food and will rise to any lure that passes by.

A great deal has been written about this gamey though homely fish and much discussion has been given to what is best to capture it with, but of this, I am sure, the artificial lure has not yet been made to

vegetation, bass will invariably take the fly on grey days when the water is rippled, and, better still, at evening.

After this short description of the fish, we will proceed to describe the kind of tackle required and some of the varied ways in which it is captured. In fly fishing for black bass, either in rapid or still waters, I see no reason why the regular trout tackle and flies should not be used, and a nine foot six inch bamboo or steel rod weighing eight ounces, having a cork grip and German silver trimmings, will suffice for the largest bass. A good, plain click reel that will hold fifty yards

of kingfisher oiled silk line tested to pull ten pounds, to which is fastened an eight foot six inch tapered gut leader of the finest and best make, and attached to this should be three flies—the first to be No. 9 hook, the middle fly No. 10 hook—should be tied three feet from end fly on a snell two and one-half inches long, and the third fly, No. 10 hook, tied three feet above. In the choice of flies much depends upon the condition of the water, locality and season. It is the greatest mistake in the world to think big bass will not rise to small flies that are about the size of natural flies on the water, and the very reason why so few have success in fly fishing for bass is because for some reason or other the dealers supply monster flies, only fit for salmon. In the deep, dark colored waters of Canada and Maine the Parmacheene Belle, Tootle Bug and Silver Doctor do wonders. In most of the far northern, as well as those of extreme southern, waters, both of which are deep and colored, it will be found necessary to have flies tied on larger hooks, sizes Nos. 5 to 8, not but what the smaller hooks mentioned for eastern waters will hold big fish, but because the larger sizes are seen better at greater distance in turbulent, colored water. When the waters are thick after a spate, hackles or spiders, brown, grey and black, are most effective. On clear, agitated running water, particularly on the Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and a small stretch of the Beaverville from East Branch up and above Cook's Falls flies with thin metal bodies, either silver or gold with wings of black, grey and brown, are the best I have tried, with much better success than with red or gaudy colored flies, both at the surface, on deep, clear lakes, especially at evening, near the shallows. In the waters of the middle west the favorite flies are the Red Ibis, Silver Doctor, Lord Baltimore, Coachman and Hackles. In Florida and Southern waters the Cracker, Red Ibis, Montreal, Professor and Polka.

Bass will rise to a fly earlier in the morning than trout. They begin to forage as soon as the sun casts its warm rays on the water till noonday, then again from sunset till after dark. A ripple on the surface is better than glassy water. A cloudy day is better than bright sunshine. East or north winds are poor in results to get fish. A misty day, with warm, gentle, south breeze, is by far the most productive; also a gentle, warm rain is favorable. In running, aerated water I have found no difference either in wind or sky, lying, as bass do, behind rocks or stumps and in the deeper pools, either in open spaces or sheltered by trees and rocks, they should be approached unseen. Have the flies only visible to them, and they will take them. If they see the angler they are so wary as to consider the matter for some time and then decide not to rise. A bass is not so easy to coax as a trout. The latter will rise a second or third time—not so with a bass. Assuming the angler to be a novice, with our tackle prepared we will step in the stream to wade along down with the flow of water which is quite rapid that runs over a rocky and pebbly bed eighteen inches deep, more or less. Preliminary to the cast twenty-five feet of line is unwound from the reel and allowed to float ahead, then raise the rod, tip sharply with a wrist movement, time being given to permit the flies to run leisurely overhead backwards, as shown in cut. The rod is brought forward again by the wrist only in a rapid manner, and another short wait is required till the flies touch the water, during which time the bending, curved tip has forced the cast well ahead. Before the rod tip is raised as before two yards of line is unwound from the reel by the left hand, then suddenly released

to run out through the guides by the action of the rod, being again sharply raised to lift the cast from the water and go sailing right overhead behind with the additional two yards of line made taut. This same process is repeated till the angler has got out all the line he can fairly manage. But for our purpose sixty feet is more than enough to persuade the fish to take the flies. If the fish be visibly rising to natural flies on the surface point the rod and aim straight to the fish, endeavoring to place the end fly beyond the spot, because in the retrieve the fish will from below see it moving and instantly take it. Both bass and trout rise from near the bed of the river. They never lie waiting for food near the surface like pike or pickerel. Try your best to instantly strike the fish the moment you see it rise to the fly, or if not seen, but only feel it, be quick, because with a long line the most rapid movement on your part is barely in time to hook it fast so rapid do they move through the water. If the fish hooks itself, well and good, if not, do your part. As soon as the fly is taken the bass closes its mouth and you imbed the hook. It plunges down and then up again, to leap above the surface with wide open mouth to flick the offending hook away, and very often succeeds. While it is out of the water lower the tip, then quickly change the butt handle to the left hand and with the right hand on the reel handle get control of its movements. Give line when it goes away rapidly, retrieve when it comes near, until after awhile it becomes less savage and you can begin to curb and try to get it toward you. Many times it will rush away, leap out in a cloud of spray, try to run up stream or down to deep water. Without undue excitement hold it steady and permit the fish to do the work while your rod tip does the play. Never pull in the fish by the line; always use the reel handle. Don't tug or pull, jerk or yank; just steadily reel in with the rod always upright with the tip bending and bearing the strain. It is the bending tip that gives way and curbs the fish that enables you to get it near enough to net it. When you have reeled it to where the leader touches the tip, get your net well under the fish to face head first and scoop it in, then wade ashore to unhook it. This method applies equally well to lake fly fishing in a boat or from the shore. Numerous things may happen. You may lose the fish or get a double catch, which is a difficult undertaking to net; or, again, the fish may get snagged in weeds, stumps or rocks. At such times patience is the only path to safety. I am aware some anglers reel in with the left hand, to avoid changing the rod from right to left hand. Personally I think most people have more strength and power to guide the fish with right hand controlling the reel.

In bait casting, either with live bait or artificial lure, the mode of procedure as well as the tackle is very different than working with flies, and it requires just as much skill. Like the choice of flies, the tackle and baits are as varied as the many localities where bass are taken.

The rod, reel and line are three important tools that are equally essential to bait casting and each must be of the very best make. Casting rods can be bought from a dollar up to \$30, made of bamboo, solid wood or steel, in lengths from four and one-half to six and one-half feet, according to choice. The most expensive rods are equipped with German silver mountings throughout, full agate mounted guides and reel seat with locking band. The happy medium is a five foot rod weighing eight ounces, costing \$10. For practical stream angling high priced reels are unnecessary. Six

dollars will buy a good reel, unless the angler wishes to pay \$35 for jewel bearings and clocklike workmanship. It is desirable to have a reel made of German silver, quadruple multiplier, two inch diameter, one and one-half inch length of spool that will carry 100 yards of braided silk line.

It is, however, necessary to procure the most approved and best bait casting line of hard braid raw silk. Martin's Kingfisher, light colored, Nos. 4 or 5, tested to sixteen and twelve pounds pull, is the best that can be procured, because it is light, pliable, yet very strong. When all that connects you with a record fish of the season is a fine thread of silk line, it is wise to be more than particular on this particular item.

Before proceeding to describe the mode of casting, the angler must be cautioned that while the cast itself is important and fully justifies careful study and practice, the bass are attracted, hooked and killed while the lure is traveling in toward the boat. A poor caster that pays particular attention to reeling, striking and playing his fish does much better than the expert long distance caster whose faculties have been centered entirely on a far cast. Therefore the beginner had better content himself with short casts up to forty feet and be particular to aim for care and delicacy in casting the bait lightly on the water.

The three different ways to cast are, from right to left, the overhand cast and from left to right. The overhand cast is the most desirable though hardest to learn. In order to practice it, grasp the lower grip of the rod firmly and press the thumb on the spool of the reel. Then swing back the rod over the right shoulder that the bait hangs behind about in line with the waist. Swing the rod swiftly forward as it approaches to a perpendicular position, release the thumb pressure on the reel to let the line play out almost free. When the bait has nearly reached the highest point in flight

gradually increase the thumb pressure on the spool to prevent the line overrunning, or what is called back-lashing, to thus become entangled by running faster than the momentum of the bait is carrying off line from the reel. Upon the proper thumbing of the reel, the whole secret of bait casting rests.

When the bait strikes the water the rod should be nearly horizontal. It should then be passed from the right to the left hand for the purpose of reeling in. Instantly the bait strikes the water elevate the tip slightly, to keep the lure always in motion and also to cause it to drop lightly on the water, then begin to reel in. Now is the time to be alert and on the watch for a strike, because if you are using one of the many artificial lures you must strike instantly the fish touches it so as to set the hooks well in over the barb before the fish has time to eject the lure—which it does very quickly after feeling the hard substance is not soft meat.

If you are using a live minnow or frog the case is different. Give the fish ten to fifteen seconds before striking, to allow it to gorge the bait. Better still, if you wait till the bass gives a short run, by that time it has turned away and you may sharply strike, by twisting the wrist upward, and so fasten the hook. When the bass is really hooked fast the method of playing and netting it is exactly the same as that described in fly fishing, no matter whether fishing from a boat on a lake or when wading a running stream. In the plate of cuts various illustrations are drawn showing how to hook live baits best to retain life and vitality. In all cases live baits hold better and live longer if the point of the hook is first inserted from below where the body is softer and more easily penetrated. Also in a like manner the bass is more sure to get fast if the hook points up instead of below the lure.

## Lake Athabaska Reached

BY H. V. RADFORD

Early on the 21st of June, 1909, the steamer Grahame arrived and unloaded her twenty-five packs of fur on the beach of the island—there to await the return of scows to Athabaska Landing. These packs averaged about ninety pounds weight and contained pelts of all species of fur bearing animals trapped and traded for in the North. Numerically, the muskrat skins exceed all others (there are usually 800 of these to a pack), but in point of value those of the lynx, otter, martin, mink, beaver, fisher, wolverine, bear and musk-ox rank highest, the wolf, coyote and weasel (ermine) being intermediate.

Some of our scows unloaded their cargoes aboard the steamer, but the others (including that carrying my freight, baggage and canoe) tied up to her, to be towed down the river. I went aboard the steamer myself, but very foolishly neglected to hang my mosquito net over the bunk in the stateroom assigned to me, expecting the Grahame would leave the same night about bedtime, and that by pulling out into the middle of the river, where there was some breeze, she would escape the hordes of mosquitoes which had been seriously annoying us all day. This, however, she did not do, and, in fact, a start was not made until 5:45 the next morning. Having neglected to erect the net until nearly

midnight, I could not do so then until morning, because it was tucked away in some corner that only my sleeping and snoring room-mate (blissfully secure beneath his own net) was aware of, and meanwhile I put in one of the most unhappy nights I have ever experienced. I had a small head net and a pair of gauntlet gloves, which I put on, hoping they would prove of some avail. I lay down in my bunk and buried my hands and face in the sweltering blankets. It was of no use; the miserable insects crept—not individuals, but companies—with the speed of lightning, under the blankets, found my neck, my scalp, my wrists, and shortly made my life more miserable than their own. I dashed out of the stateroom, along the deck, down stairs and into the engine room, seeking any sort of escape that might be at hand. In the last named place I found it, in the form of a heavy smoke smudge, with whose aid the engineer was keeping off the torments while he made ready for an early start. For the balance of the night and until the vessel was under way I crouched over the smudge, catching perhaps an hour of sleep during doses—with the smoke always in my face. When I went to my room next morning—carrying the smudge with me—there were about *one thousand* mosquitoes in it, as nearly as I could estimate



(and this statement is made seriously.) I never before saw them so thick anywhere, but the pugnacity of these Northern mosquitoes is their leading feature, rather than their numbers, for one of them alone, when circumstances are favorable, can make a night actually horrible.

As soon as I had smudged out the stateroom and hung up my net, without waiting for breakfast, I tumbled into the berth, and, as a steady breeze blew in through the open door, while the steamer sped rapidly along in the full tide of the river, I drifted off into dreamland like an arrow shot from a well bent bow.

Within four hours we reached Fort MacKay, on the west bank of the Athabaska River, thirty-five miles below Fort McMurray, a small—almost insignificant—Hudson's Bay Company's outpost,\* established about thirteen years ago. Besides the Company's store and residence there are a Catholic chapel and several Indian houses—all built of logs. The situation seems to have been poorly selected, not being upon a point but in the dense woods, where mosquitoes are fearfully thick in summer and where it must also be very hot at times. The Company's store was closed and the officer's house also; most of the Indians were away. The place had the appearance of semi-desertion—as much of it as we could see through the clouds of mosquitoes—and I have rarely felt more relieved than when the signal whistle blew and we once more pulled out into the river, after a four hour wait spent in taking on wood for the furnace.

A timber wolf was seen on the bank of the river

\*An outpost of the H. B. C. is in charge of the officer having the nearest post of importance, and may be visited by him only occasionally during the trading season. Forts MacKay and McMurray are outposts of Fort Chipewyan.

some distance below Fort MacKay. The shores at this point are low and the woods very thick, of mixed growth.

At night we slept aboard the steamer (I in my little net, of course), which did not tie up to the bank until a late hour.

Next morning, continuing down the Athabaska, we reached Lake Athabaska at 9 A. M. The delta of the river is very broad and vast marshes hereabout (containing perhaps 50 to 100 square miles, though nobody knows, as they have never been surveyed) are famous for their wild fowl, and much gunning is done here, especially in the spring and fall, by Indians, halfbreeds and the few whites, to supply Fort Chipewyan with food. This is the greatest gooseing and ducking ground in the North, and while its fame—which might properly overshadow Currituck or Ocracoke—has not yet reached the outside world, and few sportsmen have ever enjoyed its delights. The Indians know it by reputation from Edmonton almost to the Arctic, and many of them have gathered there from long distances, in spring or fall, to have a hand in the great killings, made annually, of swans, cranes, geese of many sorts (including the snow geese or white wavies) and ducks in countless variety. I could see from the steamer a number of snow geese, mallards, pin-tails and white gulls, and it was evident that the marshes, even then, were literally alive with water fowl.

There were white caps as we crossed the lake to Fort Chipewyan, and the steamer rolled like a vessel at sea—sufficiently to cause seasickness among the susceptible. We made a traverse of seven miles, at a narrow part of the lake, and anchored before Fort Chipewyan at 10:30 A. M. in Lat. 58° 42 min. N., Lon. 111° 9 min. W. (Approx.)—542 miles north of Edmonton.

## The Megantic Club Banquet

For the Megantic Club banquet the big ball room of the Plaza Hotel was transformed into a Maine forest, with pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar and birch trees on all sides, through which the diners looked out upon the chain of ponds and the mountains surrounding them, a realistic picture painted to occupy the entire end of the hall. At one end of the guests' table stood a black bear and among the trees one caught a glimpse of a deer.

Soon after the sportsmen were seated at the many handsomely decorated tables music arose "with its voluptuous swell," and the vocalists employed for the occasion did well their part, while the waiters served the food and the wine.

Mr. Cokefair, the president of the club, introduced the speakers in a few well chosen words, and later Buffalo Jones exhibited his remarkable moving pictures and told how they were made.

At the guests' table were Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Stimpson, Meigs H. Whaples, Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Dr. W. B. Owen, Wayne Dumont, Dr. W. J. Long, Hon. H. V. Osborne, David Abercrombie, Walter C. King, E. W. Rogers, Geo. D. Pratt, Prof. T. Gilbert Pearson, Roy C. Andrews, William Forster, W. E. Lucas, Dwight W. Huntington.

Splendid and beyond compare was the banquet. The 300 sportsmen assembled, long will remember this famous dinner in the woods.

### Valuable Opinions

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, former Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "I am heartily in favor of laws permitting any one to raise deer, elk, grouse, quail or any other kind of game on private land, for profit, just as cattle, sheep and domestic poultry are now raised for profit. Furthermore, I believe the industry of raising game for food is worthy of development by our people, to whom it should yield an important income. It is an industry which can be carried on by persons of small means, and may be made to utilize much land which is now either wholly waste land, or of very little value. By licensing farms used for breeding game, and by tagging the product under super-

vision of the game warden, I do not see how any valid objection to the industry can be raised."

Admiral R. D. Evans says: "Your editorial policy is just what we have wanted for years, and if people will follow your advice it will not be many seasons before game will be found on the tables of our people as it was in my younger days. Game laws allowing breeders to sell game birds in the market would, in a few years, produce all the game we could shoot or eat. Sportsmen must produce as well as destroy."

Prof. W. B. Bell, Agricultural College, N. D., wrote: "I am much interested in the attempt to secure united action on the part of all farmers, sportsmen and others interested in game protection."





The Megantic Club Banquet

# Gun Barrels Past and Present

BY RECAPPER

Back in the sixties the late James D. Dongall, then of 59 St. James St., London, and one of the best known of England's gunmakers, wrote the following:

"No barrel of steel, pure and simple, thin enough for a fowling piece could be made unless at such an expense as would be absurd, and then would be unsafe. Pure steel barrels, being chrystalline, once strained, lose all of their safety at that part. Their molecular structure has become quite changed and been irreparably injured, so that final bursting is only a question of time."

If Mr. Dongall were living today he could not truthfully repeat that assertion though the above quoted one *was* true at the time it was published.

But today we have barrels of the Whitworth Fluid Steel, the equally well known Krupp steel, Nitro Steel and others which have proved their strength, safety and durability in a way that is satisfactory.

But there are yet those among us "old timers" who when we see guns fitted with steel barrels miss the beautiful grain and color of the Damascus barrel, a quality the steel barrels do not possess. But we should remember the old saying that "Beauty and utility should be combined;" and, in this case, safety must be added.

In the time when the Damascus barrel was the one most in demand and in general use the sportsman who owned and used a gun fitted with them, provided the gun was built by a reputable and reliable maker, had no need to doubt their safety. If the metal of which they were composed had been selected and forged by a skilled workman, proud of his reputation, and finished by a barrel maker of the same sort, no need to doubt the barrels were all right. But, to be sure of this, the workman must be English, and the metal the same, for there were countless counterfeits made in Belgium and Germany and used by third and fourth-class (so-called) makers in England, that were far from being durable because of the inferiority of the metal.

Just here the question suggests itself to me, may not the time come when counterfeit steel barrels on cheap foreign made guns brought here for sale come on the market? Of course this is not likely with American guns, for the makers import all of their barrels "in the rough" direct from the factories abroad, and, with the existing keen competition between our gun building firms, not one of them would risk its reputation by using any imitation of the genuine Whitworth or Krupp tubes.

As we know, the Krupp and other steel barrels are of a dark slate color when finished, which, to my eyes, gives the gun a heavy, ill-balanced and awkward look.

Whether the cost of making the Whitworth barrels is greater than with the Krupp I do not know, but I am informed that in England guns of the highest grades when built to order (as guns of that class usually are) are almost invariably built with the Whitworth barrels. Though not so in all cases, I am informed by certain English makers from whom I receive letters that Whitworth barrels are largely taking the place of even the very best Damascus ones, and that this has come about because of the universal use of smokeless powders, for the steel barrels have shown when subjected to the proof tests at the London and Birmingham proof

houses that they stand the tests better than the Damascus.

I cannot help thinking how fortunate it has been for humanity that when firearms came into use the black powder of those days was in every way so inferior to those of two or three centuries later, and this because of the plain iron barrels of those times.

In fact, I believe that it was only a short time before the coming of smokeless powders that the making of our best black powder was perfected. I am forced to believe this because previous to the coming into general use of the breech loader the majority of the guns here were of the cheap kind, known in England as the "sham-damn skelp" class, most of which were made in Belgium and Germany and imported and sold here by gun dealers and keepers of hardware stores. I believe I am well within the limit when I claim that not one of these guns out of twenty would have stood the test without bursting of a full charge of any one of our modern smokeless powders for many successive shots.

I well remember seeing at a gun store in 1850 a lot of single barrel guns FOR BOYS the dealer had just got from a Philadelphia wholesale dealer and importer. The retail price of these guns (?) was IMMENSE. It was *two dollars and a half!* What could those miserable death traps have cost the maker? When you take into consideration the fact that thousands of such trash guns were spread over the country, and the most of them were in the hands and used by those who were absolutely ignorant of what a gun should be, and equally ignorant of how it should be loaded and cared for, I think I will not be blamed for claiming it was a blessing that really good powders in those days was a thing almost unknown.

The Whitworth and Krupp barrels have done away with these dangers, and let us hope that cheap barrels will never come into use here.

But I do not wish to be understood and have it thought that I do not like Krupp steel barrels. They are strong, durable and safe, the only thing I object to in them being the color, which is a mere whim of mine.

They can be turned out and finished, I believe, at a less cost than the Whitworth barrels, the latter "requiring greater care when putting the two barrels together, and the metal is harder and therefore more difficult to bore than the finest Damascus. The Whitworth barrels are more elastic than the Damascus and capable of bearing a greater strain, and the barrels can be made several ounces lighter than Damascus," and thereby be given a finer balance than could be got with the old time "common twist," "laminated steel" or "stub Damascus" and other well know kinds.

This fact—that Whitworth and Krupp barrels can be turned out lighter than other kinds named above—is what counts with English sportsmen, for, like myself, they believe in that old saying of Frank Forester's, "Every ounce of weight tells on the sportsman in a long day's tramp," and it is doubly true on the snipe marshes.

In the above I have quoted Mr. Dongall and named him, but the other quotations are from that valuable work, "The Modern Sportsman's Gun and Rifle," written by the late J. H. Walsh, former editor of the London Field. His claim is that the Whitworth barrels

being "more elastic" can be made lighter than other barrels.

Since writing the above I have been told by a member of a prominent gun building firm that he "does not think that a gun of given length and calibre could be made lighter with Whitworth barrels than with Krupp or Damascus," and he further says that "after many tests and much experimenting" he believes that "a really good barrel of plain twist or of Damascus will be as safe to use with smokeless powders as with either of the Whitworth or the Krupp barrels."

Of course he means by this that the twist and the Damascus are to be turned out by such good English makers as Marshall of Birmingham and not by some of the irresponsible makers of Liege, who admit that they try only for regularity of figure and contrast in color, but care not for hardness or elasticity.

It is only right for me to say that at the time Mr.

Walsh's book was written and published—1882—the Krupp barrels were, I think, not yet on the market, so he, of course, could not write of them in comparison with other makes. Hence, his saying that it cost more to turn out Whitworth barrels than the Damascus or the Twist may have been correct at that time, but it is not true as regards the Krupp, which can be, and are, delivered to the gun makers at less cost than the best Damascus, because less time and, therefore, less expense is involved in their making.

The coming into general use of steel barrels in England since Mr. Walsh's time may be not only due to smokeless powders, but also to the fact that they can be, and are, produced with less loss of time and less expense than equally safe and strong Damascus. That they are all safe and sound is true, but let us see that no counterfeits are ever foisted upon us.

## The Egg Mountain Club

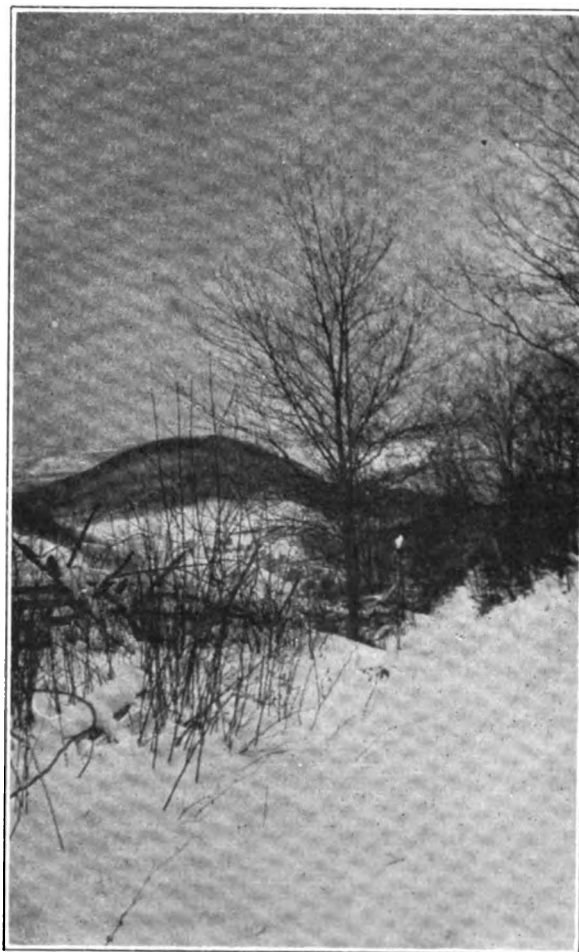
BY A CLUBMAN

There was incorporated recently in the State of Vermont a shooting and fishing club which is in hearty accord with the aims of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN. The Egg Mountain Club is named after the mountain upon which a part of the preserves are located. There are over 15,000 acres, most of which are leased, but over 1,500 acres are owned by the club. On the last named tract each member is allowed to erect a camp for his own use. It cannot be leased or rented to anyone who is not a member of the club, but it may be used at all times by the owner or any member of his family. Some members who have been on the ground have decided to erect a camp and send their families up for the summer, and as it is not a very great distance from New York or Boston "Daddy" can run up over Sunday. This trip is made inexpensive through the courtesy of the New York Central Railway, which makes a special rate to the members of the club, and reduces that bugbear of all journeys—railroad fare—to a minimum.

The officers of the club, who will be named later, have spared no effort to make this club the "Star in the Firmament" of all clubs with fishing and shooting as their primary object. Since the club members feel that a tired man may want to rest, the club house will not remain open after 11 P. M.—at least the piano won't disturb anyone after that hour. Within a short distance of the mill, shown in the illustration, there is a large, roomy house. This is to be remodeled. An addition will be put on the west side (a large log cabin.) No frills are to be tried on the food—just plain, substantial "grub," and plenty of it. From the porch of the club house one may try his luck with a trout or bass before breakfast, and without even taking a walk. Some of the "boys" may try fly fishing from the windows.

And streams! We have lots of them. There are eight on the property, all good ones. Some of them flow to Terry Brook, where the angler can get some beauties—all speckled—and by following this brook for a time he will come to White Creek, where he may pick up some "rainbows" to add to the other fish in his creel. If he is not too tired (he has only gone about

ten miles) he can continue on to the famous Batten Kill. If it is not too early in the season he may get a "whopper" of a brown trout which has just been waiting for his particular tackle. And be sure that the lat-



Egg Mountain

ter is in good shape, for you will have a fight on your hands. And so it goes. There are about twenty-five

miles of streams within six or seven miles of the club house grounds.

If a member goes up in the fall he can get a deer, providing he doesn't use a dog. In that case he is liable to get "fits," especially if the warden of the club or the State sees him. Grouse, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits—all can be found here. Then the more venturesome may want a bear. Bruin can be found on the mountains, eating some of the wild berries or at one of the honey trees (there's lots of basswood, and honey and basswood go hand in hand.) If one is lucky and



View on Egg Mountain Preserve

sees the bear first he can get a ten-spot from the State as a bounty.

Some may desire to go on a coon hunt. Those who do should eat an early and a good supper, take a snooze at the open fire and then with one of the guides they should walk or ride for a few miles with coon dog in leash, and then let him go. Soon he will have Mr. Coon up a tree. This will be repeated probably two, sometimes three, times. Then the hunters can go back and sleep as they may never have slept before. The exercise in the open air, the cutting of the tree, or the climbing of it, all tend to put one in a condition to get a sound, refreshing sleep.

The club has decided to increase the membership to 200 members. Each member shares equally—there is no stock—and the running expenses are light. It is not intended to make it a social club such as one expects near town, but a good, comfortable club, where you do not need to "dress up"—any old thing goes—but there are only gentlemen in the club. Each member is passed upon by a membership committee, and he is scrutinized pretty closely.

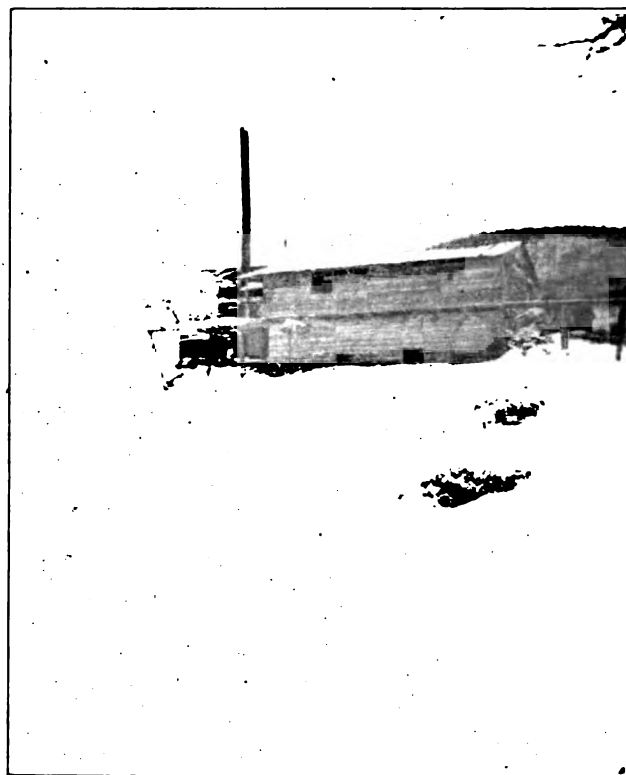
Some of the places illustrated are over 3,000 feet high! The others are only 1,800, but there is health and strength in every foot of the country.

The trustees elected for the ensuing year have been selected with care, each part of the country where there are any number of members being represented by one of their number.

George W. Kinsey, President, Paterson, N. J. He is a well known member of the Elks—a Shriner—the right man in the right place.

J. G. Sherman, New York City and Greenwich—a sportsman in all that the name implies—is the Vice-President.

G. W. Dennehy of the Department of Water Supply, New York City, who has worked hard in getting the



The Old Mill

members together and might well be named the father of the club, is the Secretary and Treasurer.

George Hawes, formerly Secretary, was appointed clerk of the corporation and will have charge of the interests of the club in Vermont.

W. L. Race, Vice-President National Bank of Waterville, N. Y.

George C. Schnitzer, a member of the bar, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Beaty, a well known cattle man and drover of Salem, N. Y. (which is the club post office), are officers and members of the board for the present. Later there will be three other members elected.

I believe the club will have the success which it deserves. The men in it are the right sort, and there is no doubt that the "more game" movement will find here a lot of welcome adherents. The club expects to start breeding game birds of all kinds, including wild ducks. There will be also quite a number of small lakes (artificial) stocked with small mouth black bass. When the game breeders' bills become laws this club will be ready and waiting to help others stock *their* preserves.

### Good Advice

Hon. J. T. Holland, Game Commissioner of Colorado, says: "Experience has shown that it is far better to permit traffic in game than to attempt to eliminate all sale and traffic and thus to compel persons who are not in a position to take their game, but insist upon having it, to assist the market hunter in his unlawful depredations upon all varieties of game animals."

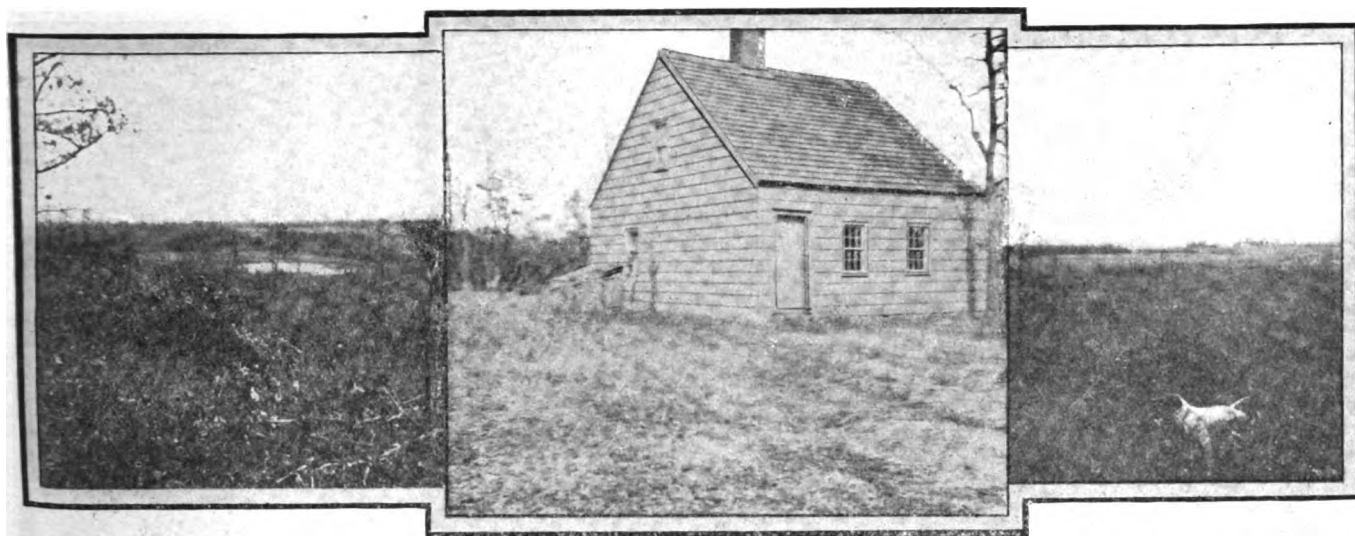
H. G. Thomas, ex-Game Commissioner, Vermont: "I note

what you say in relation to the commissioner of Colorado. I have advocated the same principles in Vermont."

Prof. L. H. Bailey, director of the State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, N. Y., said: "... "I am sure that your fundamental idea that the farming interests should be considered in game protection laws is sound."

Jos. T. Bailey, of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, says: "Your articles are most excellent and any man who has brains ought to be able to see the justice of your arguments and the necessity for adopting the plans you advocate."





VIEWS ON THE PRESERVE OF THE GAME BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A Duck Pond

An Outlying Camp

A Pretty Point

## The Game Breeders' Page

Since there is practically no game on the farms or in the forests rented by "the breeders," they will do well if they shoot a few thousand birds next fall and at the same time succeed in proving that it is an easy matter quickly to have good shooting in populous regions at a small expense.

Some interesting experiments in the breeding of quail will be made on the farms of the game breeders. The author of "Our Wild Fowl and Waders" has made some successful experiments with these birds on somewhat different lines from those followed by other quail breeders, and he will continue these experiments on the farms leased by the game breeders. Also, with the aid of competent gamekeepers, he will conduct some additional experiments with these birds which will be entirely different from any he has made heretofore.

Professor Hodge of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who has been at work eight years on game propagation, says: "I've had more fun with ruffed grouse, but have had better success with quail. I am, perhaps, the first to raise the ruffed grouse from egg to adult." Speaking of British and American game birds, he says: "Our game birds are no more difficult to handle than theirs."

State Game and Fish Commissioner Tolleston of Missouri will recommend many changes in the game laws. The most important amendment permits the sale of deer and elk raised in captivity. He should add game birds reared by breeders. The game should be sold, of course, only to licensed dealers. Such an amendment soon would cause a rapid increase of feathered game in Missouri.

The proposed amendment empowering the Commissioner to offer bounties for the destruction of foxes, hawks and owls and other predaceous animals should not be enacted. On some farms these animals are beneficial. Breeders of game should have the right to destroy them "when found injurious to their crops,"

but an irresponsible lot of vermin hunters, hunting for bounties, would probably destroy more game than vermin.

Why has it been necessary to change the game laws every year for many years?

An excellent form for a law permitting the profitable increase of game by breeders is published in the appendix to the new book, "Our Wild Fowl and Waders." The book is advertised in this issue. Price \$1.50, postage 12 cents. Special edition \$2.

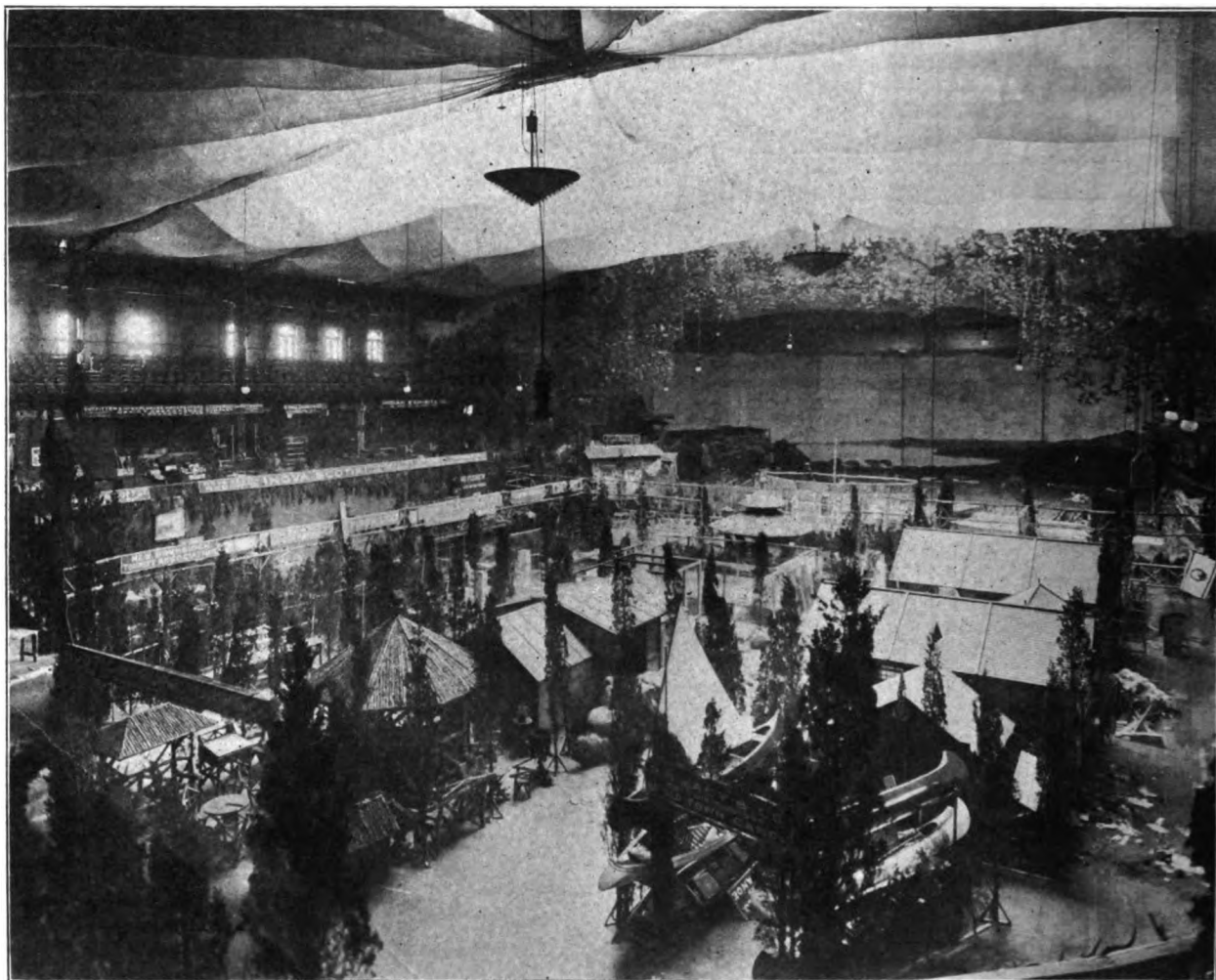
Replying to your inquiry, I am only going to rear two or three hundred pheasants and 500 wild mallards this coming season. If I can fly the ducks to advantage and make the shooting interesting, which I think I can, we will raise a larger number another year. Of course this is new ground to me, and it all takes time to overcome these difficulties. There are no other species of game that I have come across yet, also no preserves or keepers near here to my knowledge at present time. If anything new comes up will let you know.

Yours very truly,

ADAM SCOTT.

Duncan Buntain, we have learned, will go to the Henry Harison game preserve in Virginia. He was highly recommended by Mr. Arthur Danks of the famous Tranquility farms in New Jersey and has had experience in the rearing of pheasants, wild fowl and other game. We have not heard who secured the place in Vermont.

Very nearly, if not all, of the gamekeepers in America read THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, and the magazine takes an especial interest in putting game breeders and gamekeepers in touch with each other. As soon as the game laws are amended so as to permit the profitable increase of game the industry of game rearing will have a boom, and a large number of people will find good places in the country.



Sportsmen's Show, Madison Square Garden, 1911

*Courtesy of the Hall Camera Co.*

## The New Sportsmen's Show

BY K. KINGSLAND-SMITH

The 1911 Sportsmen's Show, held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, March 7th to 13th, was a pleasurable surprise to many. The new attractions devised by the management, including the Trap Shooting, the Fly-Casting Tournament, the "Buffalo" Jones' Motion Pictures in Africa, the Shooting Exhibition by Annie Oakley, as well as the exhibits of guns, tents and various things of interest to sportsmen, brought them in large crowds to the show.

The co-operation of the Camp Fire Club of America, the Anglers' Club of America and the Megantic Fish and Game Club were of great value in drawing the right kind of sportsmen. On all sides were heard words of commendation for the enterprise and the obliging spirit shown by the management. An instance of this kind was afforded in the banquet tendered to the exhibitors by the management for the purpose of talking matters over and considering complaints and suggestions for another year. Manager Van Allen stated that next year he would greatly enlarge the tank for fly-casting, and he would also arrange seats so that more people could see the trap shooting and take further steps to deaden the noise. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by exhibitors at the noise of the trap shooting, but as it was recognized that this was one of the features of the show, exhib-

itors were disposed to put up with the inconvenience.

The scenic effects were far better than anything attempted at recent Sportsmen's Shows. The illustration indicates the generous use of cedars. These, by the way, were all fire proofed. At the end may be seen the open space where the trap shooting and fishing contests took place. The boat house, with fishing nets at one side and the cascade from which water flowed down into the pool at the other, were most realistic. In the center was the platform where the trap shooters stood. This was built like a rustic pavilion, with glass at the back, through which the spectators could see the shooting.

### Trap Shooting

Mr. Luther J. Squier had charge of the trap shooting for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. He said there were over 250 different shooters, this being the largest gathering of trap shooters and sportsmen of the year. He was very much gratified with the success of the meet. Asked if there had been indoor tournament trap shooting before this, Mr. Squier replied never on so large a scale, though some years ago it was tried at Dayton, Ohio.

While pleased with the way the trap shooting had gone off, he added: "We have learned something for

next year. Some of the shooters did better than at home. One professional only missed 10 out of 150."

Some good work was done by amateurs. Mr. F. B. Stephenson of the Crescent Athletic Club won the indoor championship. In the finals he broke 96 out of 100 targets, his score being 23-25-23-25. Mr. F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora, N. Y., came next with a score of 90. C. F. Frantz of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and H. P. Hermann of Newark, N. J., tied for third place with a score of 88. In the shoot off, Mr. Hermann won by a score of 24 to his opponent's 22. Gold, silver and bronze watch fobs were given by the management as prizes. Besides winning the gold watch fob Mr. Stephenson won the special cup for the highest score in the qualifying rounds.

In response to an enquiry about his gun, the kind of ammunition used, etc., Mr. Stephenson says: "I have been using a Daly single barrel for about three months and find it has improved my average quite a little. My load is 25 gr. of Ballistite in U. M. C. Nitro Club shell, 1 1/4 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled shot. But in the Garden I used 24 gr. in the same shell."

The qualifying rounds closed on Monday at 2 p. m., and the following High Guns were eligible to compete: F. B. Stephenson, 49; F. D. Kelsey and C. L. Frantz, 48; J. S. Speer, W. Simonson, Miss Annie Reiker and G. H. Pumpelly, 46; W. T. Smith, E. E. Reed, H. P. Herrmann, H. M. Judd, C. de Quillfeldt and J. H. Hendrickson, 45. Messrs. Smith, Reed and Judd were not present at 4 p. m., the time scheduled for the finals, and this left just two squads to compete. Miss Annie Reiker of Lancaster, Pa., was one of the two to qualify, with the good score of 46, which was tie for fourth place in the qualifying rounds.

Seven teams were entered in the three men tournament. The Danbury, Conn., Club team carried off the honors with a score of 121 out of 150, beating Philadelphia by one target.

Miss Anna M. Reiker of Lancaster, Pa. She is an expert shot and has won many trophies.

Some of the professional averages made at the Garden were: 240 by Neaf Apgar, president of the Westy Hogans, out of 250; 233 by L. S. German; 211 by J. S. Fanning; and 205 by H. H. Stevens. In this competition 50 clay birds were shot each day for 5 days. During the entire show over 30,000 targets were trapped and the ground was covered with empty shells and broken birds. L. S. German broke the only 50 straight during the week.

Mr. J. T. Skelly, manager of the sporting powder provision of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., took great interest in the trap shooting tournament and participated in some of the events. Mr. Eugene du Pont looked in on the Show the last day and seemed pleased with the interest shown in the trap shooting. Among other prominent members of the trade whom I saw at the Garden were Mr. E. E. Drake, Mr. Geo. Bingham of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and Mr. T. H. Keller, New York manager of the Peters' Cartridge Co. Dr. E. Marion Funk and Mr. Eugene E. Reed of the Liberty Cartridge Co. were at the Show shooting Liberty shells.

A never failing attraction was Annie Oakley. Many who had seen her shoot years ago with the Wild West

Show were delighted to have another chance to see her do various stunts such as twirling a lasso with the left hand and shooting clay pigeons with a gun held in the right hand. Annie Oakley, or Mrs. Frank E. Butler, has been keeping house quietly in New York, but says she finds it harder to get and manage servants than to break clay pigeons. She was looking forward with much pleasure to a trip with the Wild West Show, on which she has now started.

### Fly and Bait Casting

The various events in the Fly and Bait Casting Tournament always attracted an interested crowd of spectators. A varied program of events was arranged by Dr. Held, and many of the crack casters of the Anglers' Club of New York and of other clubs competed. The tank was too short to allow bait casting for distance, and this event was omitted. Event No. 12, arranged for the last evening, namely, Trout Switch-Casting for Distance, was changed to Dry Fly Casting for Distance, and event No. 10, which was down on the program for Trout Fly Casting for Distance, was changed to Accuracy Fly Casting for Novices with 5



F. B. Stephenson, winner of Indoor Championship

ounce rods. Otherwise all the events were pulled off as per program.

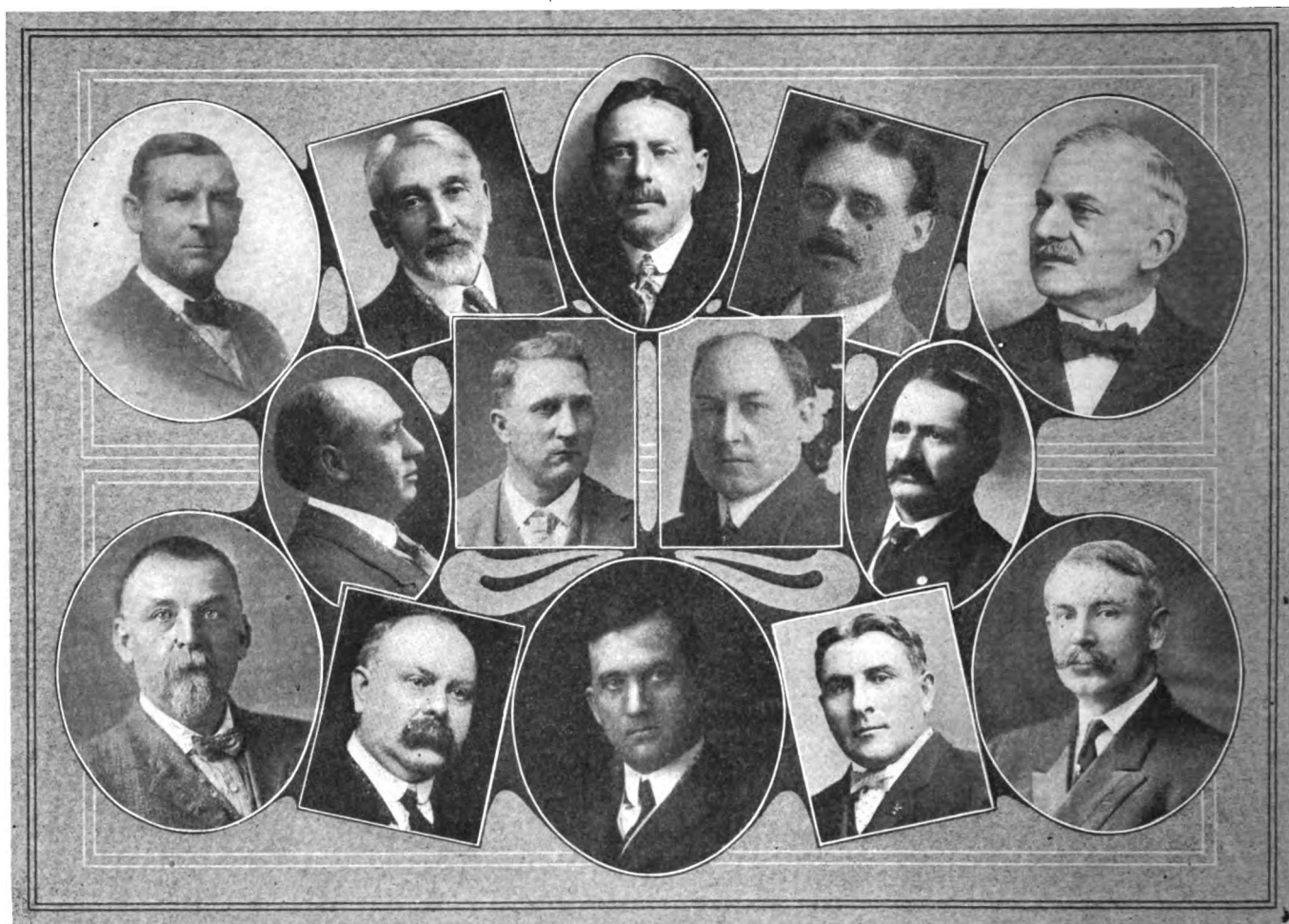
J. O. Kirk was the winner of the Accuracy Contest. He had 43 demerits. The other scores were H. L. Horton, 49 demerits; G. M. L. La Branche, 53, and C. H. Higbie, 65.

In the trout Fly Casting Competition for Distance with 5 ounce rods L. G. Saunders of Hoboken won by 4 inches over A. B. Bradley of New York. The next three finished as follows: A. H. Higbie, 57 feet 2 inches; H. Mesa, 56 feet 3 inches, and E. Alpers, 52 feet 6 inches.

With the better facilities and greater length of water promised for next year it is expected that increased interest will be shown in the casting events both by the participants and the public.

Continued on Page 26





## The Liberty Cartridge Company

A Co-operative Enterprise

BY K. KINGSLAND-SMITH

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE LIBERTY CARTRIDGE CO.

**KEY**—The larger medallions show President Funk and the officers. From left to right, the portraits are as follows:  
 Top Row—G. A. Schroeder, Columbus, Neb., First Vice-President; Hon. Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; M. D. Hogan, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Colby, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Wm. F. Meidroth, Peoria, Ill., Third Vice-President.  
 Middle Row—A. P. McDowell, Faulkton, S. D.; C. D. Linderman, Lincoln, Neb.; Joseph A. Burkart, Washington, D. C.; F. F. Slocum, Alcester, S. D.

Bottom Row—W. H. Illian, Albion, Neb., Second Vice-President; H. J. Hurd, General Superintendent of factory, Mount Carmel, Conn.; Dr. E. Marion Funk, President; Wm. Mitchell, Eagle Grove, Ia.; Hon. Eugene E. Reed, Manchester, H. H., Secretary-Treasurer.

The gentlemen whose portraits are shown herewith are at the head of the new company, their motto being "Of Shooters, for Shooters, by Shooters." For several years they have been working out their project of organizing a company of shooters, thinking that by so doing they could secure their own ammunition at cost, and thus lead to a very greatly increased interest in shooting, especially trap shooting. Owing chiefly to the energy of Dr. E. M. Funk sufficient capital has been paid in to enable the company to build a factory at Mount Carmel, near New Haven, Conn. The company expects to be putting out shells by May 1.

The Mount Carmel factory was formally dedicated after the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company on Jan. 10, 1911, when the whistle was blown for the first time. President Funk proposed the toast: "Here's to Liberty; may she be first at the traps, first in the field and first in our admiration."

On being shown through the plant, equipped with machines for automatically carrying on all the differ-

ent operations of manufacturing a shotgun shell, from the paper tubes to the primer caps, many of those present admitted that they had attended the meeting half expecting to find a mere excuse for a plant if not a fake pure and simple. Instead, they were most agreeably surprised at the completeness of the plant and with the progress made during the year.

By the courtesy of Dr. Funk I was taken through the factory and shown the working of each machine. The shell passes through about twenty-five different machines from first to last, each of which appeared to do its work efficiently. Some of the machinery is specially designed by Mr. Hurd, the superintendent, and is claimed to be an improvement over the machines commonly used for the purpose. I do not give any detailed description of the processes, not having the permission of Dr. Funk to do so, but in a future issue I hope to be able to take my readers through the factory, explaining in detail the process of manufacture, which cannot fail to be of interest to those who use shells.

The factory is 35 x 175 feet, all new and well lighted, and all the machinery is new.

At a shoot of the New Haven Gun Club I recently had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Funk, Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. Meidroth and several others connected with the Liberty Cartridge Company. They were much gratified with the way things were working and regarded the future prospects of the company as very bright. The directors have been chosen from States as far apart as Texas and New Hampshire, the idea being to enlist the interest of shooters all over the country.

The shares of the company are of \$10 denomination, fully paid and non-assessable, and I am informed that there are about a thousand shareholders, distributed throughout the Union. The \$10 shares are now selling at \$15. It is proposed to give the shareholders an advantage in the matter of price, the idea being to manufacture shells as cheaply as possible and sell them to shareholders at an advance not exceeding 10 per cent. above cost. The price of loaded shells to shareholders has been fixed at \$18 and to others at \$21 at the factory.

These prices are for the Liberty shells loaded with any standard smokeless powder and drop shot, but the company has arranged to supply trap shooters with No. 7½ chilled shot shells at the same price. The loaded shells will be shipped 500 in a case, freight to points east of the Mississippi being about 90 cents a case. By selling direct and eliminating all profits of middle men it is expected that the company will be in a position to supply a superior article at a minimum cost.

This is the basic idea of the co-operative movement which has been so successful in Great Britain. Being personally acquainted with some of the managers of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., in England, this attempt to introduce co-operative methods in the ammunition trade here attracted my attention.

The operations of the co-operative stores in Great Britain have attained vast proportions, probably exceeding the wildest anticipations of the original Rochdale pioneers. The annual sales of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., now exceed \$100,000,000 annually. In Scotland every third person is interested in the co-operative movement, and the com-

petition from this source is most keenly felt by the regular traders. The sales of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1910 were about \$40,000,000, a large sum considering the population of the country.

The British co-operative societies manufacture a great variety of staple articles, such as flour, and deal in almost every commodity of everyday use; but, so far as I know, they have not attempted the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Will enterprises like the Liberty Cartridge Company, conducted on a co-operative basis, depending on a large number of shareholders both to supply the capital and to furnish an outlet for the products of the company, ever prove an important factor in the ammunition trade? The answer to this must depend not only on the energy, self-devotion and ability of the officers, but, perhaps even to a greater degree, upon the loyalty and hearty support of the individual shareholders.

Dr. Funk and his associates have certainly shown great energy in the prosecution of their enterprise, the further success of which now lays largely in the hands of those interested in the welfare of the company away from the home office.

The Liberty Cartridge Company, as its circular states, is owned and controlled by amateur shooters for the betterment of the sport. It proposes to set aside a certain proportion of its gross sales to promote trap shooting and to give mammoth trophies and purses that will bring out a large attendance, especially of amateurs.

Decided advantages are claimed for the Liberty shell with its gas proof head and "new departure" primer, which is positively puncture proof. It is expected to do away with the possibility of "punk loads" and misfires. A gain in the velocity of the load is another advantage claimed for the Liberty cartridge. As the shells will so soon be on the market, sportsmen will have an opportunity to judge of their merits by personal experience. If they prove to be as good as expected, being sold at a low price, they should certainly tend to increased interest in shooting and should further the interest of all manufacturers of shotguns by stimulating the demand for guns.

## GOOD ADVICE FOR CONNECTICUT

The Hartford, Conn., Times says: "It is worth while that Herbert K. Job, of West Haven, a well-known authority who is now State ornithologist of Connecticut, says plainly that this State and this country are on the wrong track in the treatment of the fish and game problem. Abroad, he says, the subject has been treated scientifically and a profit is made out of game. He adds that the foreign system has been introduced in some parts of the Middle West, where successful game farms have been established. The game he it noted is for sale. All of which and much more born of actual knowledge is commended to the gentlemen who make fish and game laws."

Dr. Job is, as the Times says, an authority and his position as State ornithologist should enable him to secure a common sense law permitting the profitable increase of game in Connecticut. As we have said often, we do not know a single scientific man in America who understands why our game vanishes who is not in favor of laws permitting its profitable increase. It goes without saying that every intelligent business man knows that it is a poor way to increase anything

by making it contraband. In every country and in every State where the breeding of game is not criminal the game rapidly becomes plentiful and cheap.

Every lawyer knows that it should not be a crime to produce desirable foods in America. The people are ready for a change.

## ASSOCIATIONS ENDORSE OUR POLICY

The American Breeders' Association, of which Secretary Wilson is the president, and a number of influential associations of sportsmen, including the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, have passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That State laws regulating shooting, possession and handling of game should be amended so as to permit the sale of live game for propagation at all times. That hand reared game and game reared in a wild state by breeders (including farmers) should be distinguished by law so that such preserved game can be sold legally under the State regulations, except during the breeding season.

This, in a few words, is the policy of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.

Charles Bradford, author and sportsman, Richmond Hill, N. Y.: "I fully agree with you. Every sportsman and nature lover should aid you in every possible way."

# The Amateur Sportsman

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1911.

Terms: 10 Cents a Copy—\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

To All Foreign Countries and Canada, \$1.25

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class matter.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.

18-20 EAST 42D STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cable Address, "Sportsman, New York"

K. Kingsland-Smith, President and Treasurer

Box 22, Grand Central Station Post Office.

Tel. 6861 Bryant

## THE EGG MOUNTAIN CLUB AND THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN

A member of the Egg Mountain Club, which is described on another page, has written to congratulate THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN "on its drawing power as an advertising medium." The number and quality of the answers received from an advertisement of the club in THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, he says, was far in advance of all the other magazines (in which the advertisement appeared) combined. This proved surprising to the club, since THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN advertisement was "the smallest ad. of any which they inserted."

The explanation is simple. THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN is read by many sportsmen who are interested in the restoration of field sports. These men naturally are interested in "more game" clubs, much more so than the readers of the magazines, which favor more game laws, are. THE SPORTSMAN goes to hundreds of clubs and is read by many thousands of sportsmen who are actually engaged in the preservation and propagation of game. It is for this reason that the dealers in live game use THE SPORTSMAN almost exclusively. It is the only magazine which carries pages of this class of advertising.

We welcome all of the 200 Egg Mountain Club men as subscribers, and we feel sure that they will send us many new names, since the members of the other "more game" clubs often surprise us with a lot of new subscriptions. Twenty-one names came by telephone from one "more game" man last week, and the check for the subscriptions was in the morning's mail the day following.

## WHO SHALL DECIDE?

The "more game" movement easily may be understood when the question presented by it is stated in simple language: Shall the profitable increase of game and game fish be permitted and encouraged by legislation? Or, in other words, should it be a crime to rear and sell desirable foods?

We are interested in the question first of all as it relates to field sports, since our readers for the most part are sportsmen. The question is of great economic importance, however, to all of the people—the farmers, hotel-keepers, dealers in live and dead game and those who should have this desirable food at small prices for their tables.

Since the increase and decrease of game is governed by natural laws which work independently of any laws made by man, the ablest ornithologists and naturalists should be consulted before criminal statutes

intended to restrict the profitable increase of game are enacted. Those who know the habits and requirements of game are best able to decide why it has continued to vanish about as rapidly as restrictive laws for its protection have been enacted. They are qualified to decide what should be done in order to perpetuate and increase the various species.

The Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had for many years as its chief Dr. C. Hart Merriam, one of the foremost naturalists of the country. This biological bureau also employs many other distinguished naturalists and ornithologists, and for many years it has studied American game and the legislation needed to increase its numbers.

Dr. Merriam, in announcing the results of the investigation of the Biological Survey, said: "I believe the industry of raising game for food is worthy of development by our people to whom it should yield an important income. . . . I do not see how any valid objection to the industry can be raised."

November 10, 1910, H. W. Henshaw, who succeeded Dr. Merriam as chief of the Biological Survey, wrote to the editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN: "It gives me great pleasure to endorse the clear and comprehensive statement of Dr. Merriam. This accurately defines the position of the Biological Survey in regard to the raising of game on private land. I can only add that in my judgment the raising of game for profit not only need not jeopardize the safety and abundance of our wild game, but under proper State license laws and a system of tagging game for shipment or sale is likely to increase the quantity of wild game. No sound argument against the practice suggests itself to me."

William Brewster, the foremost ornithologist in America, favors the increase of game on the lines suggested by the Survey. Dr. Shufeldt, a well known sportsman and naturalist, endorses the policy of the Survey and writes that he is opposed to laws "which protect the game off the face of the earth." Dr. Cecil French, a naturalist and dealer in live animals and birds, also favors the profitable increase of game, and we believe there is not one prominent naturalist or ornithologist in America who understands the subject who does not stand squarely for the policy of the Biological Survey.

## The Attitude of State Game Officers

If the kind of legislation advocated by the Biological Survey and the most distinguished scientists of the country had not been tried, it might be claimed by ignorant persons that the opinion of the Survey and of the scientists was impractical or even visionary. On another page we print a letter just received from Dr. Field, a scientific man, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Commission of Fisheries and Game. Laws permitting the profitable increase of game have been given a fair trial in Massachusetts and, Dr. Field says, they have worked satisfactorily.

Mr. Holland, the able game commissioner of Colorado, has had a longer experience with a rational game law than any other State game officer in America has had. Game and game fish have been reared and sold by breeders in Colorado for several years, and Mr. Holland endorsed the Colorado law permitting the profitable increase of game in an article which we published last month. He says: "Experience has shown that it is far better to permit any legitimate traffic in game than to attempt to eliminate all sale and traffic. . . . Our game is fast disappearing, and it is because no

one having an interest in the game belonging to the public exclusively, there is a tendency for every one to get all he can while it lasts. If this could be changed and the sentiment become general that the only way our game can be preserved and handed over to our posterity is through the individual efforts of all of the citizens of our State, then game protection would not be the problem it is today."

Trout from private waters are sold in several States and we are reliably informed that such sales are made in Minnesota and elsewhere without detriment to the trout in public waters.

Those best able to decide the question presented by the "more game" movement are undoubtedly the scientists who have studied the question and the State game officers who have had actual experience with a rational game law. It has been the experience of all civilized people that laws encouraging the profitable increase of game have resulted in game abundance not only on lands where the game is properly looked after, but also on the public lands and waters to which it overflows. It is for this reason that sportsmen of all classes are benefitted. Even the market gunners can be permitted to have a good and profitable time when game becomes abundant.

#### The Attitude of Sportsmen

The most prominent sportsmen who have studied the question are united in saying that rational laws permitting the increase of game will tend to the betterment of field sports in America. Dr. Charles Hallock, the dean of American sportsmen and founder of Forest and Stream, bluntly says: "Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense." Admiral Evans, a sportsman of wide experience, writes: "Game laws allowing breeders to sell game birds in the market would, in a few years, produce all the game we could shoot or eat. Sportsmen must produce as well as destroy."

We have printed many similar letters from sportsmen and the most influential association of sportsmen in North America—The North American Fish and Game Protective Association—recently passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That State laws regulating shooting, possession and handling of game should be amended so as to permit the sale of live game for propagation at all times. That hand reared game and game reared in a wild state by breeders (including farmers) should be distinguished by law so that such preserved game can be sold legally under State regulations, except during the breeding season."

The Breeders' Association, of which Secretary Wilson is the president, also has adopted this resolution, and the principle involved has been indorsed by other organizations of sportsmen and by State Grange officers.

#### The Attitude of the Farmers

Letters written to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN by prominent Grange officers indicate that the farmers are in favor of laws permitting the profitable increase of an additional crop on the farms. Heretofore the State has simply issued licenses permitting the gunners to shoot up the farms. The farmers have insisted upon laws re-inforcing the ordinary trespass laws, and the attitude of sportsmen and farmers naturally has been antagonistic. Sport has suffered on this account. The farmers stand ready to open up the posted farms on fair terms. Sportsmen of small means can deal with them when it pays to rear game. At present it is not

to the farmers' interest to rear game as a bait for licensed trespassers.

#### The Attitude of the Hotel Men

The Hotel Men's Association, we are informed, strongly endorses the more game movement and a rational law permitting the serving of game under proper regulations.

#### The Attitude of Game Farmers and Dealers

Many game farmers and dealers in live game advertise in THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN and endorse its policy. The dealers in dead game, of course, favor the sale of this desirable food and stand ready to submit to the strictest rules regulating the industry so as to protect the slim remnants of wild game which no one looks after properly because it don't pay to do so. We believe they will send hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farms annually if they be given a chance, and they have done this in all countries where the industry favored by the U. S. Biological Survey is permitted and encouraged. More money means, of course, more game and more sport. The dealers represent the people who should have cheap game to eat. Heretofore where sales of game have been permitted in New York the dealers have conducted their business without license or regulation. We believe that a game officer should be placed in a suspected house to oversee its transactions and that the fees secured from dealers' licenses should be thus expended. The regulation of the traffic has worked well in every place where this system of game handling has been tried.

P. S.—W. T. Hornaday, superintendent of the New York Zoo, last year was in line with the scientific men and intelligent State game officers and sportsmen who believe in giving the game a chance. Recently he has written to say that he has changed his mind. We all are wrong! The only apparent reason why we are wrong is because Hornaday says so. He has promised to write an article for THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN explaining his attitude. It will be read with interest, no doubt. We invite him to name one scientific naturalist who agrees with him. Meantime the New York Legislature should enact a law permitting the profitable increase of game. The breeding season approaches rapidly and all sorts of game will be reared this season—in some places abundantly. One hundred and ten breeders have secured licenses in Massachusetts and are busy. Another reason for haste—Illinois and other States are about to enact rational breeders' laws permitting the increase of game, and New York should not be behind the times.

#### THE U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture must view with satisfaction the various State bills permitting the profitable increase of game which soon will become laws.

The Survey employs some of the most noted naturalists and ornithologists in the country, and it has issued many bulletins describing the food habits of game mammals and birds. These instructive and valuable bulletins were of little use to the people so long as it was a crime to look after the game profitably. In the future the people can and they will use these bulletins, and the work of the Survey now becomes of vast economic importance.

The Congress, in view of the fact that the wild food birds and mammals can be made an important part of our food supply, should increase the appropriation for

the Survey and give it every opportunity to extend and amplify its work. No bureau of the government is of more importance and value to the people at this time than the Biological Survey is.

Every prominent naturalist and ornithologist in America and all of the sportsmen who understand why our game is vanishing stand squarely for the policy of the Biological Survey. We are pleased to observe that the State game officers throughout the country are beginning to learn how the State game departments may be made of great economic importance to all of the people.

Heretofore the departments have been controlled in the interest of sport alone, and the food question, which is far more important than sport, has been overlooked. We have no fear, as we have often said, that sport for all classes, including market gunners, will be benefitted when game becomes tremendously abundant.

### HURRAH FOR MAINE!

The Hon. J. W. Brackett, chairman of the Maine Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, has just sent us a copy of a bill entitled: "An act to legalize game farming and fish farming in the State of Maine." The bill was reported by Mr. Clark from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, and we hope it soon will be enacted. Amateur sportsmen and the "more game" clubs throughout America should, when they assemble, give three cheers for Maine and Massachusetts and Colorado, and we believe they can safely include New York since it seems certain that a breeders' law will be enacted before the Legislature adjourns.

### THREE CHEERS FOR ILLINOIS!

Illinois should be added to the above list. Dr. Wheeler, the game commissioner of Illinois, sends a copy of a breeders' bill which has been introduced in his State. Truly the "more game" movement grows apace! North America is about to become the biggest game producing country on earth.

### CORRESPONDENCE

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I think THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN is absolutely unique and that it exactly fills a hitherto vacant place in our literature pertaining to what we call game birds and animals.

Washington, D. C.

DR. CECIL FRENCH

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

In my contribution on the subject of bird refuges note was made of the danger of increase of snapping turtles in case the foxes were killed off, and two or three people have asked me if I meant just that. They seemed to get the idea that foxes might swim under the big rocks and pull snapping turtles out from the river.

I wrote the note supposing it was a well known fact that foxes follow up snapping turtles when they go on land to lay their eggs. As soon as snapping turtles have deposited their eggs and have walked down to the water, foxes take up the trail and dig up the eggs. Raccoons and skunks will do the same.

Foxes also get young snapping turtles which are making their way back to the stream again. At least I knew of one instance, and it is probable that skunks and raccoons also get these young turtles, which have been

lucky enough to hatch without being discovered when in the egg.

I trust this letter will clear me from the charge of having fanciful views on the subject of foxes acting as a check upon the increase of snapping turtles.

616 Madison Ave., New York. ROBERT T. MORRIS.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

Find enclosed \$1 for renewal subscription. I would feel lost without the SPORTSMAN, with all its good reading and practical hints. Yours for more game.

Elmwood, Conn.

SAMUEL T. COLT.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I notice THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN is as strongly in favor of "more game" as I am, but I have been here eleven years and most every winter there are hundreds of elk starved to death, mostly down in the Jackson neighborhood. Now, to see and know of those hundreds of elk perishing every winter and, again, to know of some poor settler with a family being arrested and fined for getting an elk out of season for meat for the table, why it's enough to disgust any person. I claim if those elk are not fed in winter or if the State or Government does not care for them in some way, the humane officers should go amongst them and kill off those that they can see are going to die anyway before spring. Lots of them are so weak they reel when walking. Snow is two to four feet now and was five here and three at Jackson. Can you do anything to save them?

Yours sincerely,

Bondurant P. O., Wyo.

B. F. BONDURANT.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I read your magazine and like it very much.

Lancaster, Pa.

ANNA M. RIEKER.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I herewith enclose copy of the game bill which was introduced by Mr. Bardill, chairman of the Fish and Game Committee of the House in this State.

Please criticise this bill as freely as you feel inclined.

Yours truly,

J. A. WHEELER,

Springfield, Illinois, State Game Commissioner.

[The bill referred to is a game breeders' bill permitting the profitable increase of game in Illinois. This will be discussed in the next issue of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Jantzer of the Eastport Rod and Gun Club writes: We have put out pans sunk in the ground all over our place, "75 of them," which will be filled every week. There has been a lot of food thrown around near pans of water and will put a pair of healthy birds near each pan, if possible, out of whistling distance of each other.

You know that on our 5,000 acres there are only three places with water, and all the birds go there in the breeding time, which makes it overcrowded, and the cocks are fighting all the time. These pans will make just 75 more watering places and hope just that many more places to breed.

We have heretofore always put out about six to ten birds in pairs at each place, but have never had enough birds for the amount set out.

This is an experiment and will let you know the result next season. We have carried over 31 known covies this winter in good shape and expect this water will keep them separated. Also am going to Eastport Thursday to oversee this work and engage a few farmers' sons to attend to the watering regularly.



COMMISSIONERS

GEORGE W. FIELD JOHN W. DELANO  
GEORGE H. GARFIELD*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**Commissioners on Fisheries and Game**State House**Boston, March 15th 1911*

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

Mr. Dwight W. Huntington,  
18-20 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated February 1911 was duly received. In this you ask for our opinion as to the possibility of selling venison, game birds and trout reared on game farms and preserves both for propagation and as food without detriment to the game on public lands and waters. Since 1693 there has been no law which prevented a person from selling deer raised and maintained on his farm. In 1895 a law was passed which permitted the sale of artificially propagated trout during two months of the closed season, February and March. In 1909 this provision was extended to all seasons of the year. In 1906 the Legislature permitted artificially propagated wild ducks to be sold. In 1909 similar provisions extended to artificially propagated pheasants. All these laws have worked very satisfactorily, and last year we issued 23 trout permits, 71 pheasant permits and 16 wild duck permits.

The bill now pending, copy of which is enclosed, is intended to make the same conditions for bob-white.

There is no question but that as Dr. Merriam and Mr. Henshaw of the Biological Survey have pointed out, there are in all sections of the country areas unsuitable for farm land where a crop of birds could be profitably maintained, either by public or by private enterprise.

Yours very truly,

*G. W. Field*  
Chairman



# The Increasing Popularity of Salt Water Angling

BY B. W. NICHOLS

That the popularity of salt water angling is rapidly on the increase is evident by the large number of new recruits during the last five years.

Most of the newcomers are from the ranks of former "dyed in the wool" fresh water anglers. It is not meant by this statement that these newcomers have forsaken their old pastime. Far from it. There is simply a desire to "fish" which must be gratified, and the increasing disappointments from year to year in the "fresh water game" have caused them to turn to salt water or surf angling.

Many, many reasons are advanced for this change, and a good sized book could be written on the subject, but the writer, after condensing the many different opinions expressed, finds the most important reasons for the changes as follows: First, general results; second, distance to be traveled to get results; third, expense.

Let us give these three reasons a few words of thought. Compare the results of the fresh water enthusiast with the salt water fan. The former visits a certain locality one season, has splendid luck, tells all his friends and makes great preparations to be "Johnny on the spot" next year.

Imagine his disappointment when upon arriving at his favorite stream he finds all changed. The water in the stream is too low, or, as has been known in some cases, completely dried up.

An experience of the writer some seven or eight years ago might serve as a good illustration. A friend of mine had visited a new location and had grand luck, particularly in one certain stream. During the winter he confided to me the secret of the location of the "greatest trout brook on earth."

We made lavish arrangements for a trip the following year. I got together an outfit costing in the neighborhood of \$50. My friend's outfit cost him nearly \$150. We could hardly wait for the time to come. At last the day for our departure arrived. A round trip ticket to the nearest railroad station cost the modest sum of \$27.50. But this did not worry us. Think of all the gamey trout we would get! This would amply repay us.

We left New York about 10 o'clock in the evening, arriving at our railroad destination about 11 o'clock next morning. It was decided to spend the balance of the day "resting up" and "getting ready," as we had to drive about ten miles to reach the stream and expected to leave about 4 A. M.

The next day broke beautifully clear, and, while a trifle cool, the air was bracing, which, with "visions of fish," put us in good humor.

Nothing eventful happened on our ten mile drive, and at last we reached the farm house where we were to remain over night. The stream was about five minutes' walk from the house.

So sure had my friend been that everything would be O. K., he had not even written of our coming. But Mr. Farmer hurriedly prepared us a good breakfast of bacon, eggs and coffee, to which we did ample justice. We then started for the stream.

Imagine the surprise of my friend, upon arriving

there, to find that nothing was left to tell the tale of his great catches the year before. The stream was dry, as were several others near by.

What was to be done? After visiting two or three other brooks and finding the situation practically the same, we retraced our steps to the farm house to see if our host could help us out. But he was helpless. A severe drought had dried up things for miles around.

Finding there was no chance for any fishing, we hitched up and started for our railroad station, sadder, but much wiser. Careful inquiry revealed the fact that no good fishing had been reported except at a point some hundred miles further north. My time being limited, I decided to return home, while my friend, having unlimited time, made up his mind to go on and try his luck. He came back to New York about two days later, not having had his line in the water. In the meantime I had gone down along the Jersey coast and had two fine days' sport with the kingfish.

Good salt water or surf fishing can be had within an hour to two hours' run from New York. This will not hold good as to fresh water, for the streams within miles and miles of here have been fished so much that they are about cleaned out. Good trout and black bass as well as salmon fishing can be had in far northern and Canadian waters, but the distance to be traveled is a hard point to overcome, for most anglers have not the time. Salt water or surf angling can be found much nearer and general results better.

The expense of a fresh water outfit, as a rule, will foot up much more than one for salt water, but this would not influence the "dyed in the wool" angler if he was sure of getting something like a "run for his money." He is at all times ready to spend, if he can see fair results, but one or two such instances as that told by the writer will dampen the ardor of almost any enthusiast.

The season of 1911 was a poor one all around, but the salt water "fan" seems to have gotten the best results.

During the last four months the writer has met hundreds of anglers who intend to take up surf fishing the coming season. Careful inquiry has been made to find out, if possible, their reasons for so doing, and in nine cases out of ten the answer has been "Better general results, less expense and shorter trips."

The coming season, with any kind of luck, will see salt water angling at its highest point of popularity. A trip among the tackle dealers proves this, for all of them are laying in a bigger stock of salt water supplies than ever before.

It is the opinion of the writer that those who will give surf angling its first tryout will not only never regret it, but will find many points in its favor, and after one season will be one of its warmest supporters. Thousands will, from experience, testify to the truth of this statement.

Mr. D. S. Roche, representative of the Railway Steel Spring Co., 30 Church Street, this city, is one of many who believes in dividing his spare moments between fresh and salt water.

With a party of three friends he visited the St. Law-



rence River last fall in quest of black bass and pickerel. The party had splendid luck. They caught eight that weighed over six pounds each and many more ranging in weight from two to five pounds. Mr. Roche also has an enviable record as a surf angler.

The writer will gladly answer any questions for the benefit of those who wish to make their first attempt at the "salt water game." Inquiries can be addressed to him care The Amateur Sportsman Co., or 41 Dey Street, New York City.

## A Good Bear Story

BY JAMES C. ADAMS

[This story is from "The Adventures of James C. Adams," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. The book is exciting from cover to cover and our readers should read it.—EDITOR.]

I had occasion, during my stay at Corral Hollow, to return for a few days to my old camp in the Sierra; and hitching up my wagon, and taking my bear Ben Franklin and my dog Rambler along, in a few days reached that favorite old spot. I anticipated that it would be my last visit to the place, and determined to have one more hunt before leaving it, perhaps, forever. Accordingly, calling my bear and dog, I started out, and made the old mountains ring again with the sound of my rifle, until, fatigued with roving, I turned back towards camp.

As I was leisurely passing through a thicket of chaparral I heard a stick crack at my side, and, upon turning, beheld a huge grizzly, which had three young cubs, in the act of springing at me. I tried to raise my rifle, but in an instant it was struck from my hand by the bear, and, with the same blow, I was thrown to the ground. Ben and Rambler were but a few paces behind at this time, and rushed forward, Rambler seizing the enemy's thigh and Ben attacking her at the throat. This distracted her attention for a moment, at which I seized the opportunity to snatch my rifle and spring to one side, while the savage bit terribly into the head and neck of poor Ben. I uttered a terrific shout, and the old bear rose for an instant, when I fired a ball into her heart, and she fell over backward. I then jumped upon her and bathed my knife several times in her heart's blood.

All this was the work of a moment; but when I looked for Ben he was bounding off for camp, with the blood streaming from his head and yelling at every leap. I endeavored to call him back, but the little fellow was scared nearly to death and soon disappeared. As for myself, I did not know at first that I was hurt; but in a little while the blood commenced dripping over my clothes, and I found that my scalp had been dreadfully torn by the brute, and she had bitten through the buckskin coat and flannel, making wounds, the scars of which still remain in my neck.

With considerable difficulty I managed to reach camp, where I found Ben lying under the wagon licking his bleeding sides. The poor fellow had certainly saved my life, and I felt so grateful that at once I took him into the cabin and dressed his wounds before I dressed my own; and I continued paying unremitting care to him for nearly a week, when, finding him well enough to travel, I settled up my business in the region and departed. That was one of the narrowest escapes I ever had in all my hunting; and, as my preservation was due to Ben, the circumstance explains, to some extent, the partiality I have felt towards that noble animal. He has born the scars of the combat upon his front ever since, and I take pride in pointing them out to persons who, I think, can appreciate my feelings towards him.

## Outings and Innings

**AN ACT OF NECESSITY.**—A correspondent writes in to correct a story printed in this paper several days ago. "In that snake story I sent you," he complains, "you made one mistake. I told you that the snake was twenty feet long, and you had it only ten feet long."

We are sorry for this, but the error was unavoidable. We were very much crowded for space when we used the story and we had to cut everything down.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**A PROBLEM UNSOLVED.**—The Violinist—I want an E string.

The New Assistant—Would you mind selecting one for yourself, sir? I hardly know the 'es from the shes yet.—London Sketch.

**A SCIENTIFIC NOTE.**—The giraffe has a tongue nearly two feet long, says a scientific note. How would you like to listen to a giraffe sewing circle?—Harrisburg Telegraph.

**WAITING TO CATCH SOMETHING.**—Little Willie Ennis of the Falls of Schuylkill is a youth with two ruling passions in life—one an inordinate liking for fishing and the other a peculiar aversion for school.

When Willie was returning from the Schuylkill yesterday, having spent the afternoon in endeavoring to catch fish, he was accosted by a rather old man.

"Did you catch anything today?" the man inquired.  
"Not yet," Willie answered, "but I will when I reach home."  
—Philadelphia Times.

**HAIRS.**—At a meeting of "hunters and fishermen" in Peoria, Ill., last week a North End barber delivered a treatise on the squirrel and "was emphatically against the use of the ferret in rabbit hunting." Dan Voorhees, Jr., said: "This is because he knows so much about hairs."

**CLAP TRAP AND RING-TAILED PHEASANTS.**—At the Peoria meeting of sportsmen H. T. Landauer "called the Mongolian and ring-tailed pheasants, imported and propagated by the State, mere clap trap." The most prominent sportsman of Syracuse, N. Y., said the ring-necked pheasant business at the New York State farm was "hot air." If ring-tails are clap traps and ring-necks are hot airs, possibly these terms should be included in the game law output for 1911. The anti-field sports societies should insert these terms in the laws prohibiting sport until 1925.

**METEMPSYCHOSIS.**—Diner—Change that chicken soup to turtle.

Waiter (shouting)—Make that chicken turn turtle!—Brooklyn Life.

**MORE GAME LAW CRIMES.**—An earnest preacher in Georgia, who has a custom of telling the Lord all the news in his prayers, recently began a petition for help against the progress of wickedness in his town with the statement:

"O, Thou great Jehovah, crime is on the increase. It is becoming more prevalent daily. I can prove it to you by statistics."—Everybody's Magazine.

## Literature

"NEIGHBORS UNKNOWN." By Charles G. D. Roberts. New York. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Many remarkable animal stories are told in "Neighbors Unknown." There are many clever word paintings descriptive of the environments. On the roof of the world the Arctic hunter and the polar bear come together, in the night, at his air hole, each intent upon taking a seat at the margin of the ice.

The stories about the marsh mouses' troubles on account of the marsh hawks, owls, weasels and other natural enemies; the stories of the musk ox, caribou, loon, and other animals, big and small, all contain much that is good natural history, no doubt, and, possibly, some good nature faking (if the tale of a raccoon which dropped a hornet's nest on a sleeping bear should be thus classified), but—they are all good tales, well told and often exciting.

"THE FINE ART OF FISHING." By Samuel G. Camp. New York. Outing Publishing Co. \$1.

This is a clever little volume about our common game fish and the practical use of the fly and bait casting rod. The text

is admirable, and the many photographs of anglers in picturesque places are the best fishing pictures that have appeared in a book.

"UNDER THE ROOF OF THE JUNGLE." By Charles Livingston Bull. Illustrated by the author. Boston. L. C. Page & Co.

In this well printed and splendidly illustrated volume the author-artist describes and pictures his adventures in the Guiana wilds, which he visited in order to study the animal life. He not only describes the jungle and its many animals, but he climbed up among the tangle of vines and rootlets into the very "roof of the jungle" and still higher, where he watched the sunset over the jungle "where the birds and beasts and reptiles of the day disappeared and the night wanderers came forth." There are sixty full page plates and many minor artistic decorations. Both the text and pictures are admirable and harmonious. The author uses the pen and the brush with equal facility.

"AMERICAN GAME BIRD SHOOTING." By George Bird Grinnell. New York. Forest and Stream Publishing Co. \$3.50.

This is a good book of 558 pages. Part I. is devoted to the natural history of the

snipe and woodcock and the gallinaceous birds. The habits of these species are fully described by the author and by many others, whose writings are quoted at some length. In Part II. upland shooting is described, a chapter being given to each bird. The experiences of Mr. Waters and others are added to those of the author, and the methods of pursuit are fully treated. In Part III. the reader is given "a look backward" at the former game abundance, and there are chapters on "Transplanting American Game Birds" and "Destruction and Protection." The author's views about "the shooting of the future" are not encouraging.

The book is valuable on account of the large amount of material about the game birds. The part devoted to shooting surely will interest sportsmen, but the author's assertion that they must continue to work for the execution of the laws and for the passage of more laws, prohibiting the sale of game, shortening the season and limiting the bag must sound discouraging to those who have observed the effect of such legislation in the past. In conclusion, the hope is expressed that in ten or fifteen years we should have better shooting, but those who know why the game vanishes are aware that this old hope will never be realized until the time arrives when it is not a crime to profitably propagate game.

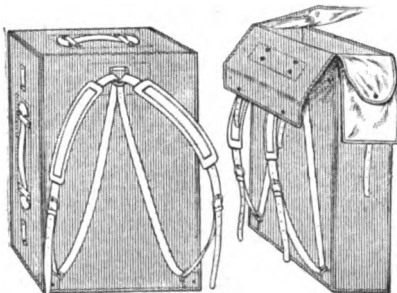
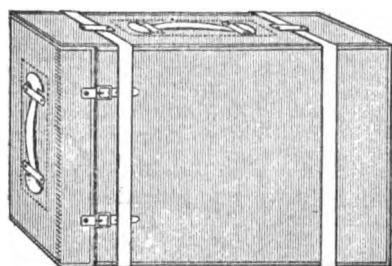
## THE NEW SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Continued from Page 17

### Among the Exhibitors

The paid admissions to the show were many more in number this year than in previous years, and exhibitors were gratified with the number and quality of the attendance. Mr. P. R. Robinson of the New York Sporting Goods Co., said: "I am well pleased with the results both from a sportsman's standpoint and from a merchant's. The Show is a decided improvement over past years. Mr. Van Allen has been very nice indeed. I think if they could lengthen the Show it would be an improvement."

The New York Sporting Goods Co. had, as usual, an extensive exhibit of guns and a variety of articles in the sporting line. Among the novelties it exhibited was the Robinson Combination Suit Case and Pack. This is an ingenious contrivance with straps running around it and handles so made that when you are on the train it is about the size and shape of a dress suit case and is carried the same way, but when you are in the woods the straps are so adjusted that it can quickly be converted into a comfortable pack-bag. It is made of dark waterproof canvas, size 24x16x7 inches, and sells at \$6.



Robinson's Bag

have to follow it up and keep it up." Coming in early in the morning, Mr. Clay noticed that the percentage of literature thrown away and left on the floors by visitors was very

small. His company had their usual attractive exhibit, a feature being the green colored tent.

Mr. Hall of the Hall Camera Co. said he had noticed a splendid class of people and had found the management most courteous and accommodating. "I did not want to go into any country circus," said Mr. Hall, "but Mr. Van Allen said that the visitors would be sportsmen, and he has kept his word." A feature of the Hall Company's exhibit was the display of handsome colored transparencies.

"It's all to the good," said Mr. Bird of Bird, Jones & Kenyon, Utica, N. Y., "and we are well pleased with the show. We did not exhibit last year, but I was here last year, and I notice a great improvement this year. Mr. Bird reported a good enquiry for their Duxbak.

Abercrombie & Fitch exhibited two years ago, and they considered the Show this year better than ever. They had noticed the same people return two or three evenings, which they thought a very good sign. They had an extensive and varied exhibit, including a Khaki tent, a stand for fishing rods, a case of reels, revolvers, etc., while moccasins, snow shoes and hunting jackets suggested the "Call of the Wild." As a novelty in fishing tackle they showed Nicholl's Collapsible Spring Butt for bait casting. By this device the butt is lengthened out to cast and pushed in to shorten the butt when reeling in a fish, a very handy contrivance.

A number of spectators were generally collected around the enclosure where Mr. G. D. Tilley of Darien, Conn., showed 14 or 15 kinds of ducks, five kinds of geese, three kinds of swans, also Hungarian partridges and other birds. "The Show is splendid this year," observed Mr. Shaughnessy, in charge of the Tilley exhibit.

Mr. Daly of Shoverling, Daly & Gales thought the Show was good and the trade should patronize it more. "There has been a good class of lookers," he remarked. "It was not a great selling show, but if all the trade came it would be a very good one for all hands." Mr. Daly was greatly pleased at the success of Mr. Stephenson in winning the Amateur Championship with a Daly gun. The firm showed a large line of guns, rods and sporting goods, including their Victory fly and bait rods.

The Stevens Arms & Tool Co. considered the Show far ahead of other years, but said they would like to see more co-operation on the part of other manufacturers. They found the visitors this year more intelligent in regard to firearms than hitherto. They were showing especially their latest production, a light, high power 6-shot rifle. Its weight is 7 pounds, length of barrel 22 inches. "The high pressure powder burns in so short a space," they said, "that it is foolish to have more friction by a longer barrel. The short barrel shoots as well or better than a longer barrel."

Continued on Page 28

## A New Industry

**Cleveland Special Dispatch:** A well known Wheeling (W. Va.) chemist has succeeded in producing chunks of denatured alcohol in crystal form by means of a small infusion of certain acids whereby crystals of an alkaloidal nature very closely resembling physiologically the effects of ethyl alcohol distilled from sawdust. The method employed and the results obtained are somewhat similar to the crystallizing of rock candy or that of saccharine containing, as it does, 350 times the sweetening strength over that of cane sugar, so this alkaloidal crystallized alcohol contains many times the strength over the ordinary denatured fluid alcohol that will yield 194 proof denatured alcohol with a greater heating and cooking power for stoves than gasoline, and it is absolutely non-explosive.

A sample box containing 50 Solid Cubes, 1 Stove and the secret formula showing how simply it can be made at home will be mailed to you postpaid on receipt of \$5.00.

A **HAND BOOK** on fermenting, distilling and denaturing Alcohol from Farm Products and Wood Waste. Trade secrets; no licenses, only a permit, and that is furnished free. Red Tape removed, **INCLUDING FREE TAX DENATURING ALCOHOL LAWS.** A plain statement of facts for those interested. The latest, just out, 280 pages, 60 illustrations, 12mo. Cloth. Price: \$2.00, postpaid.

Address:

**THE WOOD WASTE DISTILLERIES CO., INC.,**

**WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.**

**THE UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTE BY DISTILLATION.** A general consideration of the **NEW INDUSTRY**, including a full description of the distilling apparatus used and the principle involved; also methods of chemical control and disposal of the products. First edition, illustrated by seventy-four engravings; 156 pages. This book is cloth bound. It will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of \$5.00.

**FREE TAX INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.**

Cornstalk and Cobs, Waste Vegetables and Weed Waste, Shavings and old Sawdust are now converted into Industrial Alcohol at 10 cents per gallon; sells for 50 cents. Unlimited demand in every village for Motors, Automobiles, Cooking Stoves, etc. A 5 gallon apparatus makes 1 gallon per hour; is simple as a corn mill; almost automatic; inexpensive; pays for itself every month. No tax; no licenses. only a permit, and that is free. Orders come in fast. Write today for **FREE FARMERS' CIRCULAR No. 9.**

Address:

**THE WOOD WASTE DISTILLERIES CO., INC.,**

**WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.**

# WINCHESTER

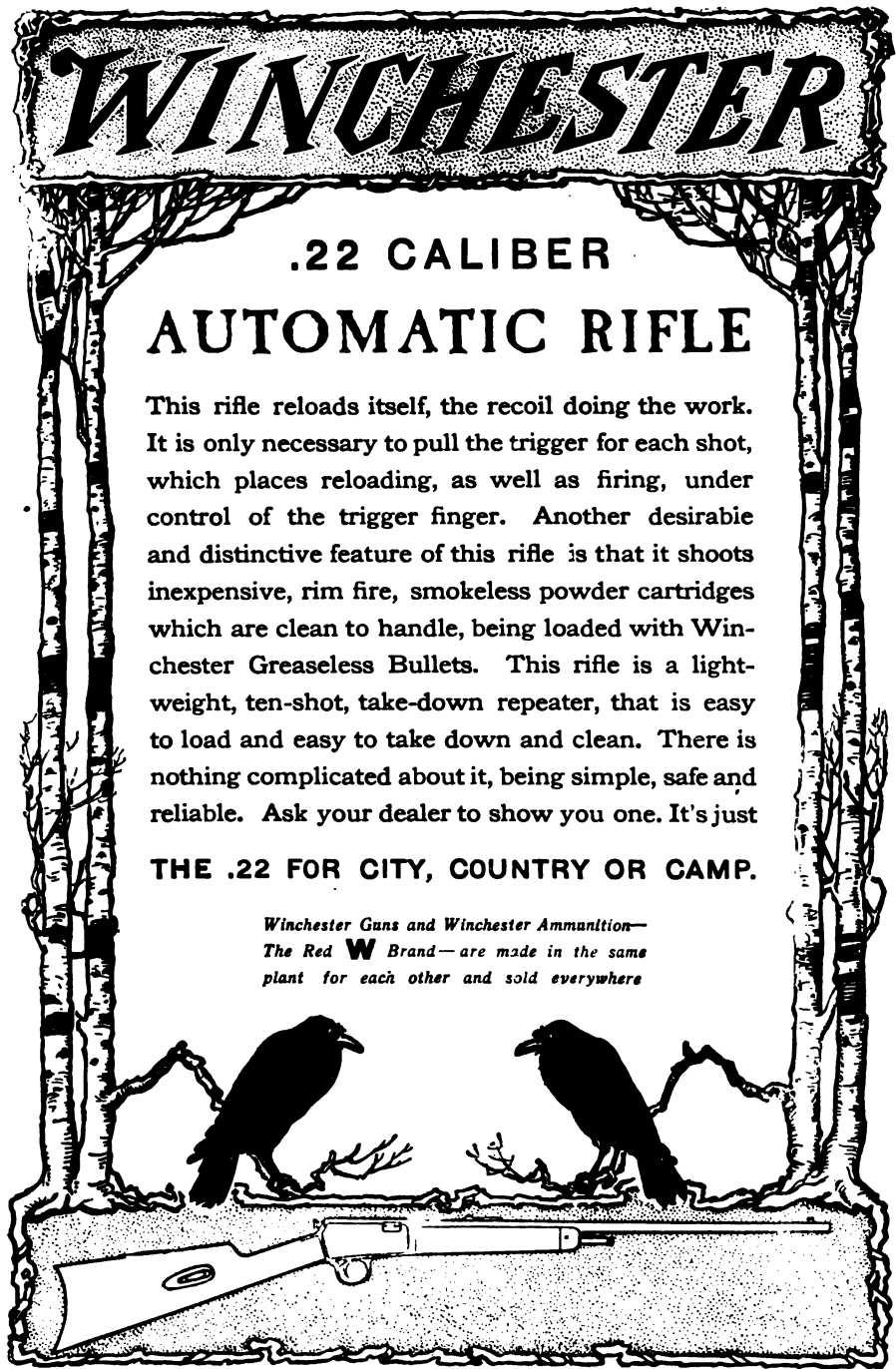
**.22 CALIBER**

## AUTOMATIC RIFLE

This rifle reloads itself, the recoil doing the work. It is only necessary to pull the trigger for each shot, which places reloading, as well as firing, under control of the trigger finger. Another desirable and distinctive feature of this rifle is that it shoots inexpensive, rim fire, smokeless powder cartridges which are clean to handle, being loaded with Winchester Greaseless Bullets. This rifle is a lightweight, ten-shot, take-down repeater, that is easy to load and easy to take down and clean. There is nothing complicated about it, being simple, safe and reliable. Ask your dealer to show you one. It's just

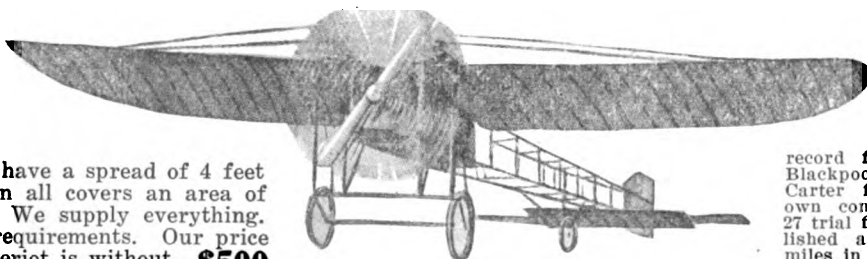
**THE .22 FOR CITY, COUNTRY OR CAMP.**

*Winchester Guns and Winchester Ammunition—  
The Red W Brand—are made in the same  
plant for each other and sold everywhere*



## B 16 Square Foot Model Bleriot Monoplane M

This model is complete with drawings, instructions, propeller, canvas, wood and wheels all ready to be put together and fly. The planes have a spread of 4 feet and the model in all covers an area of 16 square feet. We supply everything. Write us your requirements. Our price for full sized Bleriot is without engine or propeller. **\$500**



H. G. Carter, designer of this model, is the well known English aviator, and has been associated with aerial navigation for over 15 years. He has made 18 parachute descents from balloons, holding the world's record for 3,000 feet, made at Blackpool, England, in 1905. Mr. Carter flies a machine of his own construction, having made 27 trial flights and having established an official record of 62 miles in 57 minutes.

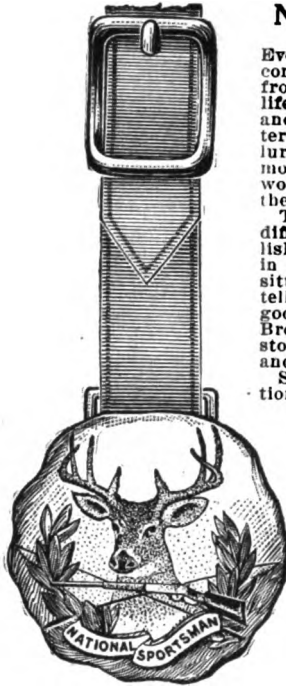
**\$2 EACH POST PAID** SEND US A TWO DOLLAR BILL AND WE WILL SEND YOU THIS LARGE MODEL, READY TO BE PUT TOGETHER

**\$2 EACH POST PAID**

**CARTER & SON, Aviators and Manufacturers, 201 Bennett Bldg., 93 Nassau Street, New York.**

**MONOPLANE**

## If You Like to Hunt, Fish or Camp You will enjoy the NATIONAL SPORTSMAN



Every month the National Sportsman contains 160 pages or more, crammed from cover to cover with photos from life, stories of hunting, fishing, camping and tramping, which will thrill and interest you. This monthly visitor will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of your every-day work to the healthful atmosphere of the woods and fields.

The National Sportsman is entirely different from any other magazine published. It's just like a great big camp in the woods, with 100,000 good fellows sitting around the fire smoking and telling each other stories about their good times in the woods. Come in, Brother, join with us and tell us a good story if you have one, or just sit down and listen, if you'd rather.

Single Copies 15c., yearly subscription, with watch fob, \$1.00.

### Special Trial Offer.

Send us 25 cents, stamps or coin, and we will send you a copy of the National Sportsman, also one of our heavy burnished Ormolu Gold Watch Fobs (regular price 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold plated buckle. Can you beat this?

Watch Fob, regular price, . . .	50c.	} ALL YOURS FOR	<b>25c.</b>
National Sportsman . . .	15c.		
Send to-day	65c.		

**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Inc.** 43 Federal Street, Boston

**Rowboat \$20<sup>00</sup>**  
**MONEY IN BOAT LIVERY!**  
Can ship in any quantity. Need No Boat House. Never Leak, Rust, Check, Crack or Rot. Absolutely safe. Every boat has water-tight compartments, so cannot sink. 20 different designs. Demonstrator Agents Wanted in Every Community. Write TODAY for FREE Illustrated Catalog and Special Factory Prices.  
**Michigan Steel Boat Co., 224 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

(Continued from p. 16.)

One proposed measure stands out very prominently—that is, to create an absolute close time for four years on bull moose. It is said by those in a position to judge that this proposition will carry. It is claimed by the friends of this measure that there are no large moose left in the State, that among the several hundred captured during the last hunting season there was scarcely a decent head among them, and it is for the purpose of giving the young bulls a chance to grow to maturity that the friends of this measure will work.

Much is being heard about consolidating the two fish and game departments, viz.: Sea and shore and the inland fish and game, under one responsible head. This proposition seems to meet with quite general favor, and it will not be at all surprising if it is enacted into law. If so, there will be a new man at the head of these departments early in July of this year. The Democrats are in full control, having elected the Governor and both branches of the Legislature, and while they, as a whole, are as friendly to fish and game laws and the propagation and protection of fish and game, as the Republicans have ever been, it is but natural that they should desire that the offices be filled with men of their own party.

## Fishermen Attention !

If you seek a comfortable place to stop, good table and excellent fishing, come to the

### Hearthstone Inn

RATES \$2.00 PER DAY

**Mrs. ELIZABETH ROYCE, Proprietress**  
**De Bruce, Sullivan County, N. Y.**

**WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.**

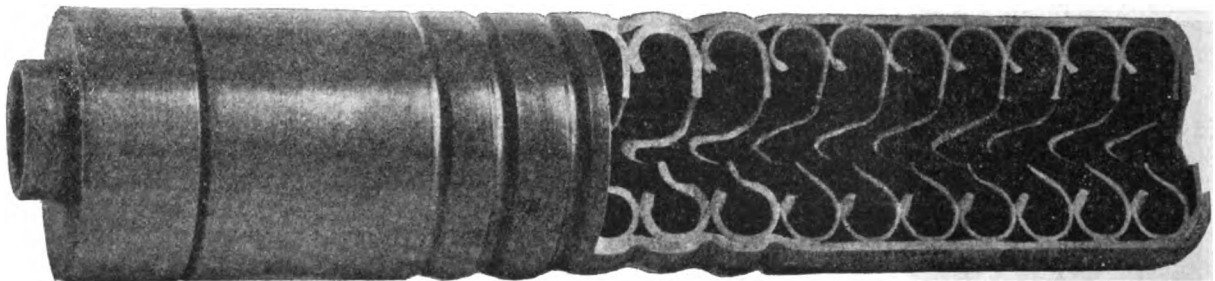
Open from the beginning of the trout fishing season, on April 16th, until October 1st.

The junction of the Willowemoc and Mongaup trout streams is on the farm land. Ten miles of trout fishing free to guests. One mile from Hunter's Lake; good bass fishing.

No accommodation for consumptives.

Six Miles from Livingston Manor Railroad Station—  
Ontario & Western Railroad.

*Shooting .22 Cal. is a Delight with a*



# MAXIM SILENCER

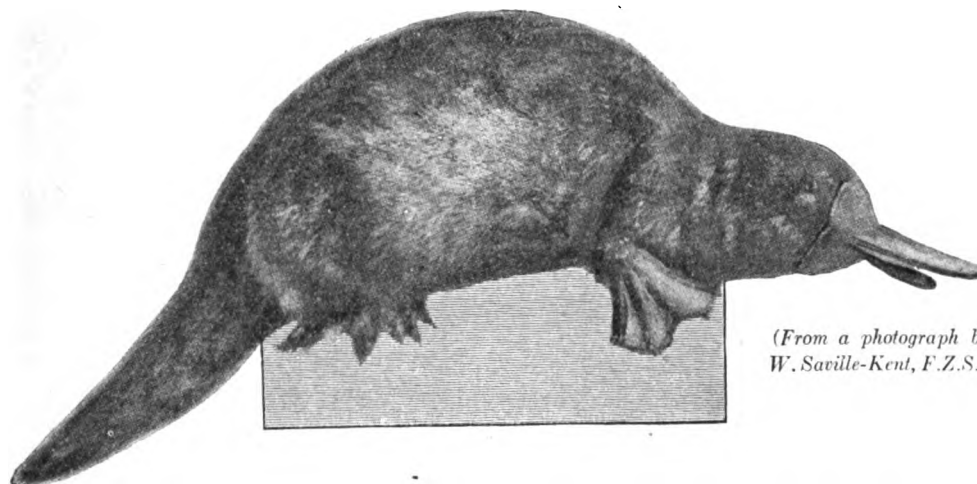
YOU REALLY OUGHT TO HAVE ONE. NO THREADING—ATTACHES IMMEDIATELY

Ask any dealer or write to us

**MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS CO., 38 Park Row, New York**

FACTORY: HARTFORD, CONN.

BRANCH: 717 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



(From a photograph by  
W. Saville-Kent, F.Z.S.)

## Do You Know What This Is?

Can any of the readers of this advertisement tell the name of the curious creature represented in the above engraving? It is found in Australia and Tasmania. Our illustration is taken from a photograph by a distinguished naturalist. This is only one of hundreds of strange animals of earth, sea, and air that are described and pictured in **THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY**. This remarkable work has found immense favor among taxidermists, animal artists, naturalists, sportsmen, nature-lovers, and the great general reading public. It is the most famous example of the application of the art of photography to the life of the world's animals. In its five handsome volumes it contains upwards of 3,000 illustrations, collected from first-hand sources, from every quarter of the globe, with clear, interesting descriptions prepared by authorities of note. Let us send you specimen pages containing many portraits of unusual animals from far and near, and four **FREE** color-prints of nature subjects.

### Golden Opinions from Weighty Sources

"The illustrations deserve high praise. The reading matter is interesting—in part, because it differs so widely from most natural histories."—*Forist and Stream*.

"To the sportsman and naturalist the work is well-nigh invaluable, for nowhere else is it easy to find the same amount of solid and varied information put in such attractive form."—*The Outer's Book*.

"As for the pictures, I can safely say that they are splendid and the finest I have ever seen in a work of this nature. In the majority of them the poses are extremely characteristic of the animals represented. I am not enough of a zoologist to discuss the merits of the text, but I would say that it seems full of needed information, concise and to the point."—*Paul Bransom, well-known animal artist*.

"I should be glad to see the work placed in every school library and in the home of every family in the country."—*W. J. McGee, St. Louis Public Museum*.

"It is a stunning book. It is interesting to look at and interesting to read and it strikes me as clearheaded and enlightening. The half-tones from the photographs give the characteristics of life. I congratulate you on a work which looks so attractive and useful and which is scientifically accurate."—*Dan Beard*.

"In justice to the publishers these splendid volumes should become widely known to the general reader as well as to the naturalist. Upon the illustrations too much praise cannot be bestowed. They are marvelous in their accuracy and beauty and in their number."—*B. W. Hermann, Assistant Chief, U. S. Fish Commission*.

### 4 Fine "Outdoor" Color-Prints Sent Free

In order to introduce this work and spread a knowledge of it among all nature-lovers and their friends, we offer to send all inquirers a set of 4 fine color-prints on outdoor subjects, with specimen pages of the **NATURAL HISTORY**, giving some idea of its unique and beautiful contents. Fill out carefully the coupon that is provided in the corner of this advertisement, tear off, and mail to us: we shall be glad to send you the 4 pictures, mailed flat, ready for framing or mounting in passepartout. These art prints and the specimen pages will be sent the same day that your inquiry is received. To defray the necessary cost involved in wrapping and mailing, kindly enclose with your inquiry 10c (either stamps or coin accepted), which will be gladly refunded to you if, after examining the pictures, you do not feel satisfied.

Send in your inquiry now as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Be sure you address **NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT**.

### THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

### Tear Out and Mail

The University Society,

44-60 E. 23rd St., New York.

A. S.—3-11

In accordance with your special offer to nature-lovers, kindly send me, without charge, the 4 color-prints of nature subjects advertised by you, with full particulars regarding **THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY**. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. Enclosed find 10c to cover the cost of wrapping and mailing, which you agree to refund to me, if I am not satisfied with the pictures.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(Nat. Hist. Dept.)



**"HE'S ALL RIGHT"**



**SMOKELESS  
SHOTGUN POWDER**

IS

**EASY ON THE  
SHOULDER**

AND IS

**A POWDER THAT  
DOES NOT PUNISH**

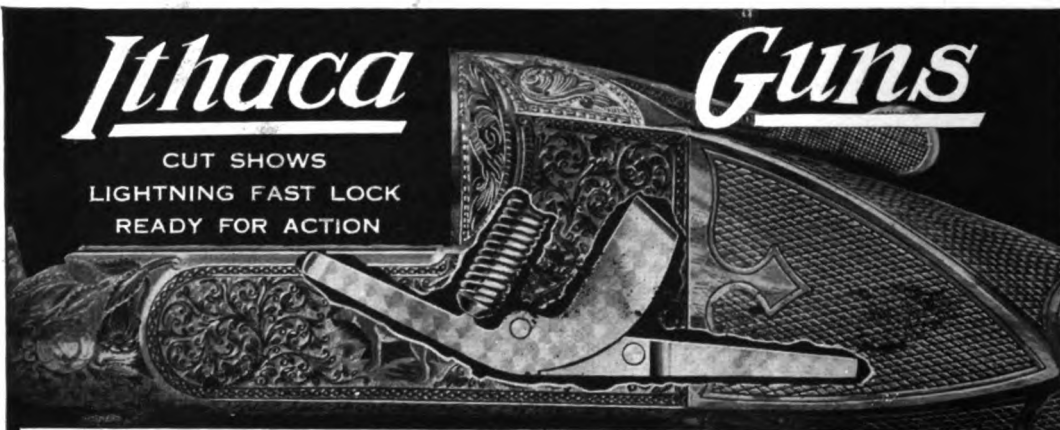


**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.**

***Ithaca***

CUT SHOWS  
LIGHTNING FAST LOCK  
READY FOR ACTION

***Guns***



**DON'T COUNT LOCK PARTS UNTIL YOU SEE  
THEM IN THE GUN READY FOR ACTION**

- ¶ All gun makers claim a simple lock but no amount of paper-talk will make a lock simple.
- ¶ The gun itself must consist of the fewest possible parts—advertising cannot accomplish this.
- ¶ We do a little advertising but this is no reason why you should buy an ITHACA—the reason is in the gun itself.
- ¶ Compare our lock, set up, ready for action with any other make—if we haven't the simplest lock we'll give you the gun—let the gun talk for itself.
- ¶ If you see more than one hole in a hammer, look out for toggles or stirrups not shown.
- ¶ Our hammer is all in one piece, only one hole, no toggles or stirrups attached.
- ¶ We use coil springs—the type adopted by Uncle Sam for Army guns—we guarantee them forever.
- ¶ Send for beautiful catalog in colors—FREE.
- ¶ We make 18 different grades guns, \$17.75 net to \$400. list.
- ¶ Our little 5 1-4lb. 20 bore is a howling success.

**ITHACA GUN CO. BOX 4. ITHACA, N. Y.**



## CONTENTS

**SURVEY OF THE FIELD**—Modern Guns and Silencers—Illinois a "More Game" State—Politics and Game Protection—More Game or More Laws—History Repeats Itself—A New Secretary—The Starving Elk—The Food Question—A Letter to Hornaday—Hornaday's First Letter—Game Preserving Craze.

**BLACK BASS FISHING WITH FLY AND LURE**

Louis Rhead

**LAKE ATHABASKA REACHED**.....H. V. Radford

**THE MEGANTIC CLUB BANQUET**....Illustration

**GUN BARRELS PAST AND PRESENT**...Recapper

**THE EGG MOUNTAIN CLUB**.....By a Clubman

**THE GAME BREEDERS' PAGE**.....Illustrated

**THE NEW SPORTSMEN'S SHOW**.....

K. Kingsland-Smith

**THE LIBERTY CARTRIDGE COMPANY**.....

K. Kingsland-Smith

**GOOD ADVICE FOR CONNECTICUT**.....

Herbert K. Job

**A GOOD BEAR STORY**.....James C. Adams

**THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF SALT**

**WATER ANGLING**.....B. W. Nichols

**Editorial**—The Egg Mountain Club and THE AMATEUR

**SPORTSMAN**—Who Shall Decide?—The U. S. Bio-

**logical Survey**—Hurrah for Maine!—Three Cheers

**for Illinois!**—Correspondence—Outings and Inn-

**ings**—Literature—Publishers' Notes, Etc.



ISAAC W. COKEFAIR

Mr. Cokefair, one of the foremost silverware men in America, is now serving his second term as president of the Megantic Club. The club is in a most prosperous condition and has a long waiting list. The game and game fish are properly looked after and, of course, are abundant.

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

### AN ADVERTISING FABLE

Once upon a time, a Husky Young Advertising Man called at the office of a Large Corporation. The Keeper of the Gate informed him that the Very Important President personally attended to turning down Aspiring Advertising Men, but he was too busy this morning. Not at all discouraged, because he held his Job by keeping up a Stout Heart, the Young Man was Johnny On The Spot on the following day. Again the Very Important President was too busy and the next day he was likewise. But on the Tenth Day, having enjoyed a Large Luncheon and feeling extremely Fit, the Important President admitted the Advertising Man to His Presence and told him to tell his Story. With this Strangle Hold on Opportunity, the Husky Young Advertising Man got exceedingly Busy. At the Very End the President said: "Young man, Your Line of Talk listens Good to me. You may put me down for a Half Page for One Issue."

At this the Young Man reached for his Documentary Evidence and Produced a Note Book with Dates and Places. "Mr. President," he insinuated, "I have called to see you just Ten Times before getting this Interview. How do You expect Your Advertisement to get Business with One Call?" Whereat the Very Important President saw the Point and filled out a Contract for a Whole Year.

Moral: The middle name of Every Good Advertiser is Persistence.

### TO CLUB MEMBERS

The president of one of the most important sportsmen's clubs in the country, recently told us he wanted every member of it to take THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, as its work was so beneficial to his club.

United action makes for results. Gun clubs and shooting clubs that will take action for game propagation as suggested by this magazine, can soon produce tangible results in the way of More Game.

Send us the name of your club and a list of members and we will cooperate with you to spread the doctrine of More Game by rational means.

### OUR APRIL COVER

Mr. Angler, what incident does the reproduction of Louis Rhead's painting suggest to you? If you have fished for bass, surely you have "been there" yourself, and have felt the black bass, that hardy warrior among fish, shake his powerful head loose from the hook.

Mr. Rhead has well depicted the varied emotions of the fishermen at this trying juncture. We fear that his thoughts were "too deep for words," and perhaps not entirely suited for publication.

We would like some postal card stories of incidents suggested by our picture. For the best one we will give an order for fishing tackle to the value of \$5. For all that we use we will give a copy of the new edition of the Angler's Guide. Send in your story and make it brief.

# PHEASANTS AND WILD WATERFOWL

**H**AVE you ever considered the raising of pheasants as a business proposition? It will pay you to look into it. It matters not whether your farm is large or small you have ample space to keep a goodly number of birds. In fact many city people raise them in their back yards. My own business was started in that way, and last year I raised some seven thousand birds, nearly all of which have already been disposed of at good prices. No expensive equipment is necessary for the accommodation of the birds; you can make your own.

The English Ring Neck Pheasant is destined to take the place of our wild game birds so rapidly being wiped out of existence. There is no bird so well suited for stocking game preserves as they are extremely hardy, active, strong, and very prolific. For this purpose there is bound to be good demand for these birds for many years to come.

I have for sale a limited number of Ring Neck Pheasants, all hand raised birds selected for breeders, in splendid condition and sure to give highly satisfactory results. I have also Golden, Silvers, Reeves, Lady Amhersts, pure bred Mongolians, first cross Mongolians, Prince of Wales, and several other varieties. Now is the time to secure birds for breeding in the spring.

In water fowl I have Wood Ducks, Mallards, Pintails, Teal, etc., also Call Ducks and several varieties of Wild Geese. My Call Ducks are the genuine Calls, the best of all for decoy purposes.

## Pheasant Eggs

At very small expense you can soon get into a nice flock of pheasants by buying the eggs and hatching them out under ordinary hens. I have eggs from several varieties of pheasants for sale; all absolutely pure bred stock. Send in your orders now to insure early delivery.

## Pheasant Food

It is no trouble to raise pheasant chicks if you have proper food for them. My success in this business is largely attributable to the fact that I discovered a perfect food for pheasants and other wild game birds. The ordinary chick food sold on the market is absolutely worthless for these birds. I furnish the food at special prices to my customers which makes the expense for it trifling indeed.

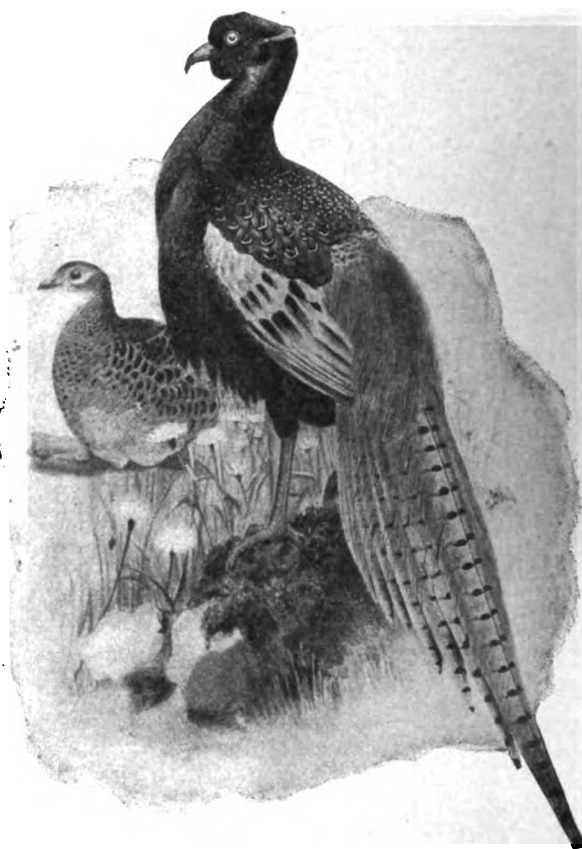
## Illustrated Catalogue Free

To every new customer I furnish my sixty page illustrated catalogue free. This book contains a large number of beautiful half-tone cuts and colored plates of pheasants and wild water fowl together with a full description of the birds, their habits, habitat and characteristics. It also contains cuts of pens and all kinds of breeding appliances. In a word it shows just how pheasants are raised by the thousand on the most successful game farms in America.

## WALLACE EVANS

Game Propagating Farm

Oak Park, Ill.



## HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Hungarian and English

## PARTRIDGES and PHEASANTS

Capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, pea-fowl, cranes, storks, swans, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets and all kinds of birds and animals.

**WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. V.** Pheasantry and Game Parks.  
YARDLEY, PA

## DEER AND ELK FOR SALE

*Large, Northern, White tail Deer in proportion of one buck to four does at \$30 each. A few Elk at \$65 each. The finest mounted Elk head, 13 points, at \$175.*

**WARREN R. LEACH, Rushville, Illinois.**

## FRED SAUTER

Tel. 4569 Spring

LEADING TAXIDERMIST

42 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Recommends BUFFALO, MOOSE, ELK, CARIBOU, DEER, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, and MOUNTAIN GOAT Heads, also Mounted Game Panels of all descriptions.

## WATER FOWL

Ornamental Birds of Every Description. Monkeys and Show Animals.

**Louis Ruhe**

**248 Grand St., New York**

Oldest Import House in the U. S.

## Bargains in Moose Heads

Just received in January.

**10 Large Moose, 5 Large Elk and 2 Extra Large Deer Heads, also 6 Mule Deer**

All first class, and guaranteed moth proof. Write me and let me tell you of the great bargains I can give you in high grade head.

**Fine Silver Tip Grizzly Bear Rug**  
FINELY FURRED, 6 FEET LONG.

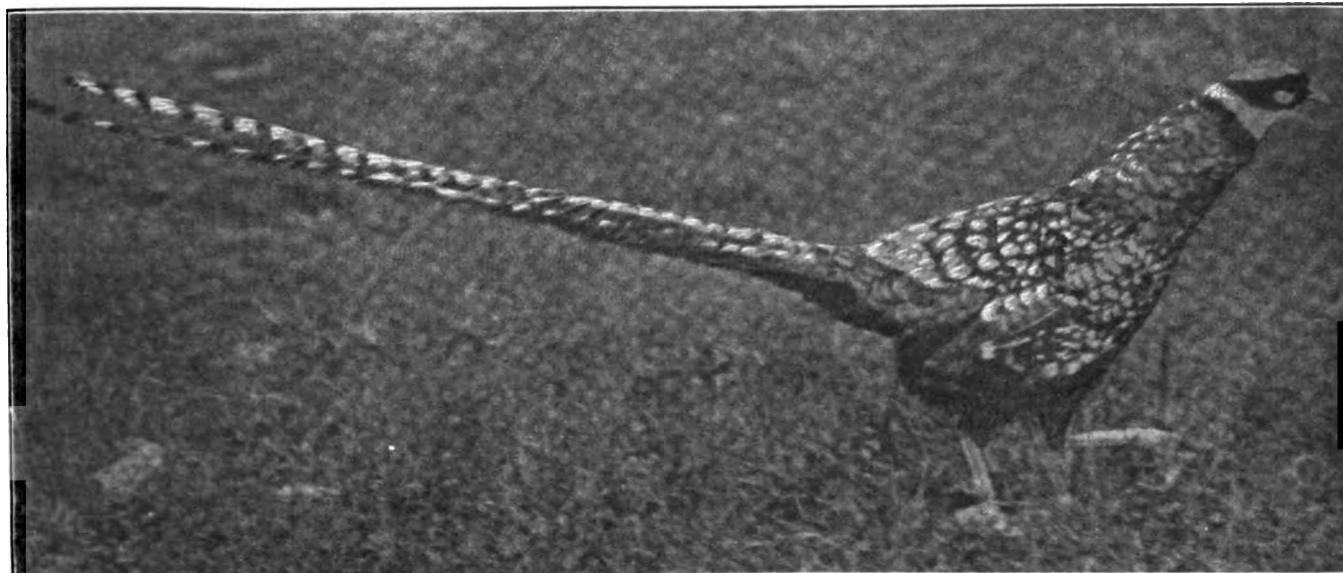
**African Oryx Horns, Ducks, English Pheasant, Squirrel Game Panels**

Making a specialty of Large Game Heads I can sell you lower than anyone else in the country. These heads I am offering this month are some of Canada's finest. Shipped on approval anywhere. No duty added to these heads. Write now.

TAXIDERMY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

**F. S. BROWER**

**1236 So. 34th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**G. D. TILLEY, NATURALIST IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF RARE LAND AND WATER FOWL**

**GAME BIRDS.**—Pheasants, Partridges, Quail, Black Game, Capercaillie, Wild Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Tinamous, Etc.  
**ORNAMENTAL BIRDS.**—Swans, Fancy Geese and Ducks, Gallinules, Sheldrakes, Sea Gulls, Shore Birds, Herons, Storks, Flamingoes, Pelicans, Cranes, Peafowl, Fancy Pheasants, Curassows, Doves, Song Birds and other rare feathered stock from all parts of the globe.  
**ESTATES AND PRESERVES STOCKED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.**

My long experience and ample facilities enable me to deliver stock in the best of condition and to give my customers helpful hints for successfully caring for their birds. Sportsmen about to establish game preserves are invited to correspond with me.

Darien is seventy minutes from New York on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and visitors desirous of inspecting the stock are welcome by appointment. I would be pleased to advise as to the most suitable birds to be put down and can supply the choicest quality of stock. I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America.

Be sure and see my exhibit at the forthcoming International Trap Shooting Tournament and Sportsmen's Exhibition, Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 6th to 14th, where my representatives will be in constant attendance.

**G. D. TILLEY, NATURALIST, Box A, DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**



Do you intend to breed **WILD WATER FOWL** for pleasure, for profit, or better, for both?

Read "OUR SPECIALTIES" and start right.

## **THE WHEALTON WILD WATER FOWL FARMS**

of Chincoteague Island, Virginia

Offer 3,000 Wild Black Mallards for Stocking Game Preserves, and guarantee them to be the pure wild species, "*Anas obscura*." Pinioned or perfect winged specimens furnished, and any loss during shipment replaced gratis. In lots of 25 pairs or less, \$3 per pair. Captivity bred pairs for breeding, \$3.50.

Trained Decoy Ducks \$3.00. Eggs \$2.00 per doz.

500 domesticated Canada Wild Geese for breeding or decoys. Young pairs, \$6.50; older breeding pairs, \$10 to \$15, from a prolific strain, and the largest flock of Canadas known in captivity.

Black Australian Swan, highly ornamental, prolific, profitable birds, in demand by Zoological Gardens, public and private parks, etc., \$40 to \$60 per pair. Prices of other wild fowl on application.

## **The Clifton Game and Forest Society OF NORTH AMERICA**

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. LUCAS

References SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK and DUNN'S AGENCY



Our facilities for supplying native and foreign game birds, especially the European Partridge, are unequalled. Orders booked now for future delivery. Place your order early to ensure prompt shipment. No game shipped in breeding time. We will supply in unlimited numbers black and gray Mallards and other Ducks, also Wild China and English Ringnecked Pheasants, specially recommended for Game Preserves.

Quail, Grouse, and Wild Turkeys supplied in limited numbers for restocking depleted game fields.

No catalogue or price list supplied. Write for what you want to

**WM. A. LUCAS, Curator**

**87 Thomas Street**

**New York**

## OUR GREAT OFFER



This superb watch free for 10 Subscriptions.

It is a watch that will last a lifetime.

### An Accurate Jeweled Watch in a Guaranteed Gold Filled Case

#### MOVEMENT

The movement of "works" of this watch is what is known as "bridge model," the most open construction made and found only in the finest watches.

The movement is jeweled with seven ruby and sapphire jewels, placed at all the important friction points which receive the principal wear.

Another special feature of the movement is the regulator, which is so made that you can adjust it to within a thousandth part of an inch, the closest to which any regulator may be adjusted.

#### CASE

A watch case is in a way just as important as the movement.

In this watch the case is gold filled (not plated), that is, there is a shell of solid gold welded to a sheet of base metal. The thickness of the gold is carefully computed and is guaranteed by the manufacturers for twenty years.

The back and bezel (the part which holds crystal) of this watch screw on and fit tightly, making it practically dust and moisture proof.

Cut out Coupon and Send it in to-day.

Amateur Sportsman,

18 East 42nd St, New York, N. Y.

I want your gold watch premium. Send Solicitor's Outfit and full particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

### Wants, For Sale and Exchange

Announcements inserted under this head in small type for 2c. per word. If displayed in heavy type, 5c. per word. No advertisement accepted for less than 30c. Postage stamps accepted in payment.

Address letters

Box 22, Grand Central Station.  
THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.,  
18-20 East 42d Street New York City

CHINA PHEASANTS. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED, males \$2.00 each; females \$4.00. One male free with every four females. Thoroughly domesticated. Easier raised than chickens. Illustrated booklet, "Pheasant Farming," 25c., tells how. Pure Wild Turkeys, Quail, etc. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Oregon.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TRAINED LIVE MALARDS and Black (Call) Duck Decoys. Great Egg Producers; also eggs for sale. EUGENE A. JACKSON, East Quogue, L. I., N. Y.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE SPORTING goods line write and tell us what it is. Probably we can supply it to you in exchange for subscriptions to The Amateur Sportsman. AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO., 18 East 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE.—WINCHESTER .30 CALIBER, Model 1804. CESAR FIGUEROA, 167 Elwood avenue, Newark, N. J.

FRAMED SPECKLED BROOK TROUT OIL Paintings on Mat-board, 14x17, \$3.50; Canvas, 22, \$5.00; English Linen, 16x20, \$25.00. (Money back if not suited.) ARTIST MARTIN, Girard, Pa. 4-4t

PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE—EVERYTHING in the Pheasant family. For particulars address, BUCKWOOD PHEASANTRIES, Dunfield, Warren Co., N. J.

RINGNECK PHEASANT EGGS—ORDERS booked now for future delivery. Also a few pairs for sale. W. L. BUSH, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page
Amateur Sportsman—	
"Our Wild Fowl and Waders".....	2
Razor Premium Offer .....	29
Bisbee, Ralph .....	Third Cover
Boston & Maine.....	Third Cover
Brower, F. S. ....	30
Carter & Son .....	27
Clover Leaf Hook Co.....	4
Davenport Trap Co.....	28
Detroit Boat Co.....	Third Cover
Detroit Engine Works.....	4
Du Pont Powder Co.....	Second Cover
Durham Duplex Razor Co.....	3
Evans, Wallace .....	30
Gas Engine & Power Co.....	4
Ithaca Gun Co.....	Second Cover
Hearthstone Inn .....	Third Cover
Hildebrandt, J. J., Co.....	4
Kennel Food Supply Co.....	29
Kenwyn Kennels .....	29
Kiffe, H. H., Co.....	4
Kill-a-Germ Chemical Co. ....	31
Leach, Warren R.....	30
Marter Optical Co. ....	4
Maxim Silent Firearms Co.....	28
Michigan Steel Boat Co.....	31
National Sportsman .....	3
Nichols, Wm. ....	4
Remington Arms Co. ....	Back Cover
Sauter, Fred .....	30
Scribner's Sons, Chas.....	2
St. Paul Bread Co.....	29
Spratt's Patent, Ltd.....	29
Three In One Oil Co.....	4
Tilley, G. D.....	31
U. M. C. Co.....	Back Cover
University Society .....	3
Wenz & Mackensen.....	30
Wilson, F. Cortez.....	Third Cover
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.....	27
Wheaton Wild Water Fowl Farms.....	31
Woodwaste Distilleries Co.....	27

### Tax the Cat

The excellent suggestion of Dr. Emily G. Hunt of Pasadena, Cal., to tax the cat, should be followed up. The plan would furnish a goodly sum of money to be divided among politicians of hundreds of towns and villages. Bird lovers everywhere would be pleased, and, last of all, an incalculable amount of good would follow for our agricultural interests, which depend so largely upon the good deeds of birds. If a nuisance cannot be eaten, tax it. These two ways are very effective. Please do not consider that I am not a friend of the cat. We always have some darlings about the house. Last year there were two Angoras and a large gray Maltese, all famous ratters. The Maltese brought sixteen dead rats to the house in the country in the one month in which a record was kept.

When the supply of rats and mice ran low, the enterprising cats became hunters in the woods about the house. Having been petted for bringing in the earlier game, they continued to bring in their quarry of all sorts. This consisted chiefly of rabbits, red and gray squirrels, chipmunks and field mice, all of which were abundant and destructive.

I have seen all three cats leave the house at sundown and return with as many rabbits in a few minutes. They killed comparatively few birds, and were intelligent enough to leave little chickens alone. Nevertheless, the birds that they did kill were mostly our favorites about the house, and, if the supply of rodents had diminished much, very many birds would no doubt have been killed daily. If it is not wise to put a tax of \$1 per year upon all male cats in America, put a tax of \$3 per year at least upon all female cats. That would soon limit production.

—Robert T. Morris in Bird Lore.

### Duck Ponds Open to Public

Efforts to make large duck sloughs and lakes yield revenue to the farmers whose land surrounds them were checked at Watertown, S. D., by an opinion of Attorney General Clark, who advises State Game Warden Bancroft that such places are open to the public provided they can be reached by a public highway. The opinion says that meandered waters are controlled by the State and that no one can be driven off under the trespass law.

This opinion, if substantiated by the courts, will prevent farmers who own land surrounding some of the best duck lakes in the State from getting together and enforcing the payment of a fee for hunting on what they claim are "their lakes."

Acting under this opinion, the State Warden will advise several farmers who have appealed to him that they cannot sustain an action for trespass or keep hunters off from meandered waters. But if a slough is so small that it is entirely surrounded by the land of an ordinary farm, it is held to be private property and under the absolute control of the owner.

### Whitefish in Montana

Five hundred thousand whitefish fry have been placed in Flathead lake and 100,000 in Whitefish lake in western Montana by C. F. Healea, director of the State hatchery at Anaconda, who was at Kalispell a few days ago to look over a site for the new fish hatchery to be established in the Flathead district. The Legislature recently appropriated \$15,000 for a site and the equipment of a plant. The primary purpose in stocking the two lakes, which are in the Spokane country, is to supply the people of Montana with food fish.

Dear Sir -  
Can be your guide  
this year as usual  
if you write quick  
Bill Jones



## Fishing in Maine

will be fine this season—so the old guides all say. Big trout, ouaniniche, bass and land-locked salmon—they're waiting for you. Be ready when the ice goes out.

Send 4c. in stamps for "Directory of Guides" and "Fish and Game Book"—full of inside information.

Address "Desk 363"

Advertising Bureau,

South Station, Boston



## Fishermen Attention !

If you seek a comfortable place to stop, good table and excellent fishing, come to the

### Hearthstone Inn

RATES \$2.00 PER DAY

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROYCE, Proprietress  
De Bruce, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

Open from the beginning of the trout fishing season, on April 16th, until October 1st.

The junction of the Willowemoc and Mongaup trout streams is on the farm land. Ten miles of trout fishing free to guests. One mile from Hunter's Lake; good bass fishing.

No accommodation for consumptives.

Six Miles from Livingston Manor Railroad Station—  
Ontario & Western Railroad.

## Ripogenus Lake Camps

### NEW MANAGEMENT

Home camps, back camps and lean-tos cover an area of 250 square miles of forest in newly opened country. Rivers, streams, lakes and ponds teeming with trout that rise to fly all summer. Choice of stream or pond fishing. Why go to Canada after that "Grand Prize" trout? Stick in your old clothes and come on and get the "Gran Daddy" of them all in your own country. We are remote enough, (80 miles from a railroad) yet easily accessible over good overland and water routes. Grouse, ducks, moose, deer and bear plentiful. Paradise for the photographer: game and landscape.

For illustrated circular, routes, etc., address :

**RALPH BISBEE**

Ripogenus Lake Camps

(until May 1st) Grant Farm, P. O. Me.

(after May 1st) Chesuncook, P. O. Me.

Hebrews are not desired as guests.

## KAMP KOOK'S KIT

INDISPENSABLE FOR COMFORT WHEN  
CAMPING—SOLVES THE PROBLEM  
OF "EATS."

In Stock in Every Live Dealer's Store.

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., Mfrs.  
247 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.



Low Prices to Kill the Boat Trust!

This Handsome, Graceful, Seaworthy, Speedy Run-about Complete, only \$94.50. 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30 and 35 Footers at Proportionate Prices.

We have the largest power-boat factory in the world. We build and sell more pleasure crafts than all the concerns in the Authorized Thirteen-Million-Dollar Boat Trust Combined. No one has such facilities. That's why we build Detroit Boats

and Engines so good that no one in the Trust can ever imitate them. Our great business enables us to sell at the smallest profits. That's why we are able to sell Detroit Boats and Engines at the smallest profits, so the Boat Trust has declared war on us—but our low prices will kill the Trust. We ship you a Detroit Boat immediately on order. All sizes in stock. Send today for our large, handsome, illustrated Catalog, mailed free, which describes 64 different models in all sizes, ready to ship, equipped with the most reliable and efficient marine motor ever produced, guaranteed for five years. Get our new confidential proposition and special prices to demonstrating agents.

(114)

DETROIT BOAT COMPANY, 1135 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.



# A WORLD'S RECORD



Won with the  
World's best  
.22 s



## "LESMOK".22 Cartridges

### Accurate—Dependable

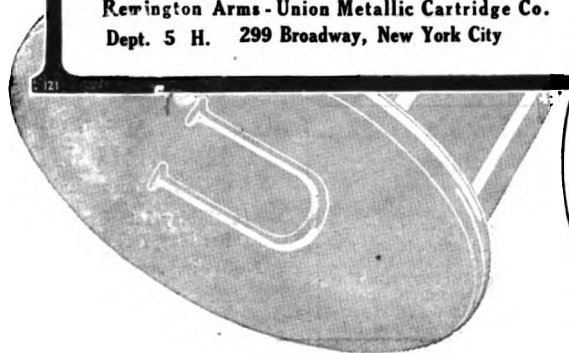
THE accuracy of Lesmok .22s enabled Dr. W. G. Hudson, January 31st, to break the world's 100-shot gallery record with a score of 2482 out of a possible 2500.

The accuracy of Lesmok .22s enabled Arthur Hubalek, March 14th, to break Dr. Hudson's World Record with a score of 2484 out of a possible 2500. Note the composite target shown below.

The accuracy of Lesmok .22s will enable you, too, to break all your previous records. Make out your next order for the new accurate .22s—Remington-UMC Lesmok.

*Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination.*

Send for Set of Targets, Free  
Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
Dept. 5 H. 299 Broadway, New York City





The

Price 10 Cents

# Amateur Sportsman

Vol. XLV. No. 1

NEW YORK, MAY, 1911

ESTABLISHED 1888



## A BIG GOBBLER

The wild turkey here pictured has become world famous because of his size and his beautiful plumage. So far as reliable record is concerned, this is the largest wild turkey known. His weight is 47 pounds. He is owned by Prof. R. L. Blanton of Richmond, Va.



IT'S ONE THING  
TO HUNT *another*  
TO GET THE GAME



ANY



SPORTING POWDER

IS

A GAME GETTER

***Ithaca No. 7***  
**IN THE HANDS OF**  
**MRS. TROUP SAXON**



¶ Mrs. Saxon flashed into the limelight immediately after she started to shoot the Improved Ithaca.

¶ She, and her husband, Captain Saxon, are shooting promoters and make a business of organizing gun clubs, creating an interest among ladies, as well as men, in shooting.

¶ Down in Oklahoma she startled the natives by breaking 50 targets straight, without a miss.

¶ She is modest in her claims but proud of her Ithaca and says that all a shooter has to do is to point it right.

¶ If you want to increase your score at the trap, throw away that old fusee with a slow lock and creepy pull and get a lightning lock Ithaca.

¶ The hammer travels less than half an inch and falls in 1/625 of a second; pull quick and snappy; coil main springs guaranteed forever.

¶ Uncle Bob, the veteran barrel borer, can bore a gun to outshoot any other make—he ought to—he is the oldest borer in the business—the man who perfected the taper choke.

¶ Catalog in colors FREE; 18 grades, \$17.75 net to \$400 list.

¶ Our little 5¼ lb. 20 bore is a howling success.

**ITHACA GUN CO., Box 4, Ithaca, N. Y.**

## CONTENTS

**SURVEY OF THE FIELD**—German Hares—  
State Game on Private Lands—How Is This  
Senator Bayne?—No Danger, Common Sense at  
Albany—Hungarian Partridges—New Jersey  
Permits—A New Jersey Permit Law—More  
Game Bills—"More Game"—The New Jersey  
Bill.

**FIELD TRIALS—PART VI.....J. L. Holloway**  
**A WOMAN WILD DUCK FARMER**

Elizabeth Parker

**THE OSTRICH INDUSTRY IN THE U. S.**

A. R. Lee

**DOWN SLAVE RIVER.....Harry V. Radford**  
**REAL AND FAKE DAMASCUS BARRELS**

Recapper

**A DAY ON AN UNPRESERVED ESTATE**  
**IN ENGLAND.....R. Clapham**  
**MORE FISHERMAN'S LUCK**

Various Correspondents

**GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP**

Fred. Shattuck

**Editorial—Why the Ducks Are Vanishing—Econ-**  
**omic Game Departments—The Bayne Bill—**  
**Breeding Animosity—The Conversion of the**  
**Field**

**Correspondence—Publishers' Notes, etc.**



MISS ELIZABETH PARKER  
A Woman Wild Duck Farmer. See page 10

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

### THE ADVERTISERS' ROOF

One of the fifteen original jokes is the story of the Irishman who refused to repair a leaky roof on the ground that in rainy weather he couldn't and in fair weather he didn't need to.

The moral that adorns this ancient tale should be plain to those particular kinds of advertisers who refuse to advertise when business is good on the ground that "they don't need it" and when they do need it "can't afford to."

To those merchants we can only say "keep a tight roof." The sun may shine today but, 'ware the storms of to-morrow! An apparently strong demand may get heart failure mighty quick and die on your hands.

From this we can insure you. We will give you a policy on the life of Demand which will insure for you contentment and prosperity. Our advertising manager will gladly give you the details of this policy and the cost of the premium, which is low in proportion to the benefits derived.

We can only add that if you have a leaky roof we can put an AMATEUR SPORTSMAN advertising patch on it that will stand the hardest kind of weather; if you are blessed with a strong demand we can cover it with an AMATEUR SPORTSMAN advertising space policy, an insurance which insures.

### LETTER SENT BY ONE OF OUR READERS TO 21 NEW YORK FARMERS

February 8, 1911.

Dear Sir:—The farmers in many States are now beginning to realize the advantage to them of increasing the quantity of game on their properties, and are taking active measures to do this. A recent government bulletin sent out from Washington, estimates that each quail in one year is worth \$20 to the farmer, owing to the amount of insects which it consumes and the consequent lessening of destruction to the crops.

The work of game preservation can only be carried on with the co-operation of the farmer; and with the object of creating greater interest in this important matter, I have much pleasure in asking you, as one of those on whose assistance I am relying in this good cause in our own district, to accept a year's subscription to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.

Trusting that you will find this magazine entertaining and helpful, I am, yours truly,

GEORGE H. GUY.

## SOME SCRIBNER OUTDOOR BOOKS

**TRAILS OF THE PATHFINDERS**By **GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL***Illustrated, \$1.50 net. Postpaid, \$1.65.*

One of the most stirring and inspiring chapters in the history of our country is made up of the picturesque, straightforward narratives of their adventures told by heroic men of action, explorers, hunters and trappers who first travelled through the unknown regions and among hostile Indians, West, North, and South, across the continent. Mr. Grinnell gives a number of the most exciting and important of these stories told almost entirely in the words of the explorers themselves. Alexander Henry, Jonathan Carver, Lewis and Clark, Zebulon M. Pike, Ross Cox, Thomas J. Farnham, Fremont, and others.

**OUR FEATHERED GAME****A Hand-book of North American Game Birds.**By **DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON***With 8 full-page shooting scenes in color and 135 bird portraits. Eco. \$2.00 net*

Wm. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, writes as follows: "Any man with sporting blood in his veins will be delighted with this book, which describes, pictures, and gossips about one hundred and twenty-five species of birds, yet is small enough to be carried comfortably in any hunter's gipsack."

**THE BOOK OF FISH AND FISHING***Illustrated, \$1.50 net.*

"Anglers in all sections of the country will welcome this volume. Every page is filled with practical advice for the guidance of those who angle for all fishes in both fresh and salt waters. The author has succeeded most admirably in making this book an all-around pocket guide—an encyclopedia of facts regarding fishing—the easiest and best ways, how to catch, where to go, and how to get the best sport."—*Sportsmen's Review*.

**CAMP KITS AND CAMP LIFE**By **CHARLES STEDMAN HANKS***Illustrated, \$1.50 net.*

"It forms a valuable manual of every phase of outdoor life, and in text offers the lover of Nature a thousand and one suggestions as to the best means of making himself contented and happy in all his varied open-air exploits."—*Boston Transcript*.

**AMERICAN BIRDS**By **WILLIAM LOVELL FINLEY***Illustrated from photographs by HERMAN T. BOHLMANN, and the Author. \$1.50 net.*

"The photographic plates covering almost every feature of bird life, are exceedingly interesting, while the text has the attractiveness of narrative and anecdote. . . . No more delightful contribution to bird study than this has been made in years."—*Philadelphia Press*.

By **LOUIS RHEAD****CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS****153-157 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK****OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS****A Manual on their Conservation for Sport and for Profit**By **DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON**

We are now ready to fill orders promptly for **OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS**. Regular edition \$1.50, postage 10c., and **SPECIAL EDITION**, while they last \$2.00, postage 16c. Send orders to The Amateur Sportsman Co., Box 22, Grand Central Sta. P.O., New York, N. Y.

**WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT "OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS"****THE NEW YORK TIMES**

"The subject is the development of a new crop—a flesh crop which has especial timeliness in view of the general exhaustion of our food supply. Mr. Huntington discusses in the most practical manner the restoration of this crop of feathered game, and from the standpoint both of the sportsman and the market gunner, wild ducks, it seems, can be raised as easily and cheaply as domesticated ducks, and with equally excellent financial results. The way to do this is described with estimates of cost and citation of experience abroad, where the deficiency of food supply has led to the discovery and elaboration of many remedies to which we have not yet been forced. Mr. Huntington's book is illustrated with photographs, interesting alike to naturalists and breeders."

**WILLIAM BREWSTER**

"Our Wild Fowl and Waders' is obviously an able, comprehensive and very interesting treatise on a subject which has hitherto received but little attention from writers, especially in America, and concerning which naturalists, as well as sportsmen, will, I am sure, be glad to be thus credibly and pleasingly informed."

**THE LOCKPORT UNION-SUN**

"Mr. Huntington has given to the American people an admirable treatise on the practical methods of making these splendid and desirable birds profitably plentiful. Ponds, streams and waste lands which do not pay the meagre taxes upon them can be utilized and be made to yield both handsome profits and good sport. This American authority on wild game tells the farmers and land owners of this country how to do it."

**CHARLES HALLOCK**

"The wild fowl book is valuable, clear-sighted and scholastic."

It is a direct appeal to sportsmen of common sense and generous behavior, and they will readily absorb its comprehensive pages and act accordingly—and live thereby."

**DR. R. W. SHUFELDT**

"I have enjoyed the treat in my reading of this book from frontispiece to finish, and I wager anybody else will enjoy it. . . . The author has placed every sportsman, every naturalist and a great many other citizens of other callings squarely under obligations to him. The book is a direct and logical argument setting forth the means for the preservation in the future of our wild fowl and waders. . . . The illustrations are judiciously selected, interesting and materially add to the value of the volume."

**A. A. HILL**

"This is not only a readable book, but it is important in an economic sense, and it will especially appeal to all who are interested in the conservation of wild life, and especially our game birds."

**AUTOMOBILE DEALER AND REPAIRER**

"If the advice of Dwight W. Huntington, pioneer and apostle of the movement in this country for rational game protection and conservation, be acted upon the time is coming speedily when game will be as cheap as beef or mutton. At present, after fifty years of legal protection, we have no game to amount to anything save in the more remote sections. . . . The book is not only instructive in an economic sense, showing how to make wild duck preserves safe and attractive, how to get stock and eggs and the food required, but is delightful reading for all. The author of 'Our Wild Fowl and Waders' is doing a great public service in his campaign for more game."

# DURHAM-DUPLEX

## THE "DOUBLE" RAZOR

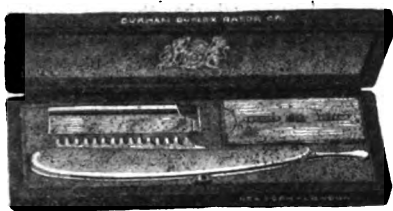
### (1) SAFETY....

You'll like the **Durham Duplex Razor** better, because it has every good feature of the best safety razor and the additional advantage that it shaves with the Correct Sliding Stroke.

### (2) OPEN RAZOR....

If you use the old-style razor, you will like the **Durham Duplex** better, because of the Interchangeable Blades, together with every facility for stropping, thus insuring a sharp, keen edge for every shave.

NO SCRAPING



NO HOING

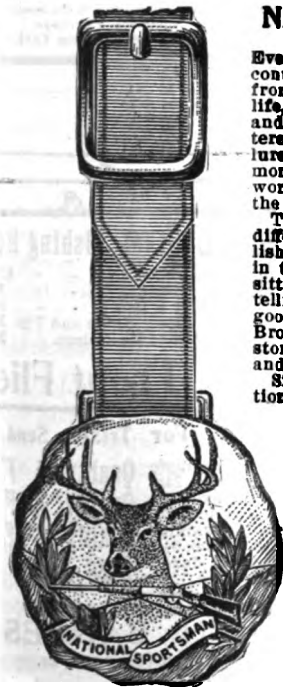
Price complete, with six Double Edged, Hollow Ground Blades, in handsome leather covered case, \$5.00. Extra blades, per set of six, 50c.

**DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.**

New York

London

## If You Like to Hunt, Fish or Camp You will enjoy the NATIONAL SPORTSMAN



Every month the **National Sportsman** contains 100 pages or more, crammed from cover to cover with photos from life, stories of hunting, fishing, camping and tramping, which will thrill and interest you. This monthly visitor will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of your every-day work to the healthful atmosphere of the woods and fields.

The **National Sportsman** is entirely different from any other magazine published. It's just like a great big camp in the woods, with 100,000 good fellows sitting around the fire smoking and telling each other stories about their good times in the woods. Come in, Brother, join with us and tell us a good story if you have one, or just sit down and listen, if you'd rather.

Single Copies 15c., yearly subscription, with watch fob, \$1.00.

### Special Trial Offer.

Send us 25 cents, stamps or coin, and we will send you a copy of the **National Sportsman**, also one of our heavy burnished Ormolu Gold Watch Fobs (regular price 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold plated buckle. Can you beat this?

Watch Fob, regular price,	50c.	} ALL YOURS FOR	<b>25c.</b>
National Sportsman	15c.		
Send to-day	65c.		

**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Inc.** 43 Federal Street, Boston



## Do You Know What This Is?

This is only one of hundreds of strange animals of earth, sea and air that are described and pictured in **THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY**. This remarkable work has found immense favor among taxidermists, animal artists, naturalists, sportsmen, nature-lovers, and the great general reading public. It is the most famous example of the application of the art of photography to the life of the world's animals. In its five handsome volumes it contains upwards of 3,000 illustrations, collected from first-hand sources, from every quarter of the globe, with interesting descriptions prepared by authorities of note. The text is written in a clear, charming style entirely devoid of obscure technicalities.

"It is a stunning book."—*Dan Beard.*

"The illustrations deserve high praise. The reading matter is interesting—in part because it differs so widely from most natural histories."—*Forest and Stream.*

### 4 Fine Color-Prints Free

In order to introduce this work and spread a knowledge of it among all nature-lovers and their friends we offer to send all inquirers a set of 4 fine color-prints of outdoor subjects, with specimen pages of the **NATURAL HISTORY**, giving some idea of its unique and beautiful contents. Fill out carefully the coupon that is provided in the corner of this advertisement, tear off, and mail to us; we shall be glad to send you the 4 pictures, mailed flat, ready for framing or mounting in passepartout. These art prints and the specimen pages will be sent the same day that your inquiry is received. To defray the necessary cost involved in wrapping and mailing, kindly enclose with your inquiry 10c. (either stamps or coin accepted), which will be gladly refunded to you if, after examining the pictures, you do not feel satisfied.

Send in your inquiry now as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Be sure you address **NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT**.

**THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, Inc.**

44-60 East 23d St., New York

**FREE PICTURE COUPON**

The University Society, New York

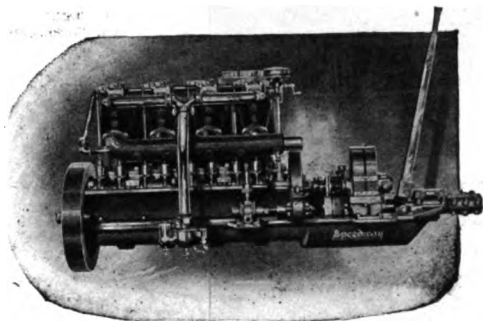
(A. S. 5)

Please send me, postpaid, the four pictures you offer, with a description of the "Standard Library of Natural History." I enclose 10 cents for postage and wrapping, which you agree to refund if I am not perfectly satisfied. This does not in any way bind me to buy anything.

Name .....

Address .....





## SPEEDWAY

Gasoline Engines and LAUNCHES

Best in Design Best in Material  
Best of Method Best in Workmanship  
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.  
SAFETY AND RELIABILITY. SIMPLICITY  
AND DURABILITY.

We also design and build Steam and Sail  
Yachts, Steam Engines and Water Tube  
Boilers.

**GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and  
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO.**

Consolidated MORRIS HEIGHTS, N. Y. CITY  
SEND TEN CENTS STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE.  
Member of National Association of Engine and Boat Mfgs.

## Eastman Kodak Agency

HIGH CLASS

## Developing, Printing and Enlarging

AT MODERATE PRICES

SEND NEGATIVE FOR SAMPLE PRINT

**MARTER OPTICAL CO.**

282 Columbus Av.

Near 74th St.,

New York

Telephone Connection.

## 5 Years' Absolute Guaranty On this Wonderful Detroit Marine Engine

**You Are the Only Judge** of the engine and its merits. 25,000 satisfied users. Material and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

**Greatest Engine Bargain Ever Offered!**

Fewest moving parts of any practical engine on the market. Nothing complicated or liable to get out of order. Only three moving parts. Extra long plastic white bronze bearings. Vanadium steel crankshaft. Adjustable steel connecting rod. All bearing surfaces ground. French gray iron castings. Water-proof ignition system. Runs at any speed from trolling to racing. Perfectly counterbalanced. No vibration.

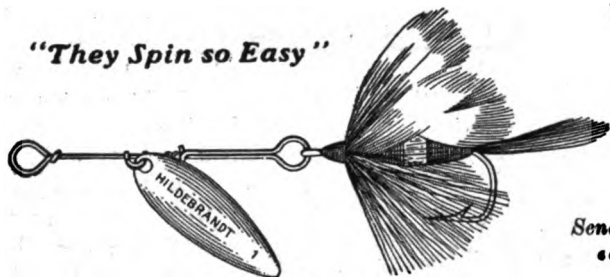
Starts without cranking.  
Reversible while in motion.

**30 Days' Trial** Try the engine for 30 days. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and we will promptly refund all money paid us. Demonstrator Agents wanted in every boating community. Special wholesale price on first outfit sold. Single cylinder, 2-8 h.p. Double cylinder, 8-20 h.p. 4-cylinder, 20-50 h.p. Thoroughly tested before shipment. Comes to you complete with boat fittings and ready to run. Write for free catalog, testimonials and details of the greatest protective guaranty ever offered. Suitable for any boat from canoe to cruiser. Also railroad track car. All sizes in stock ready to ship. Write today for our wonderful demonstrator offer. [74]

**DETROIT ENGINE WORKS**  
1267 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

## NEW "HILDEBRANDT" SPINNERS

"They Spin so Easy"



Have You Seen Our New

"Slim Eli" Spinner??

It Not—Warm Nicht???

We are also showing this year, a high class line of RODS, REELS, LINES, etc.

Send for our new Catalogue and

**"GET NEXT!"**

**NO SWIVELS TO SWIVEL**  
**THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO., Drawer No. 5, Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.**

## NICHOLS'

**Celebrated "Imperial" Hand Made Fishing Rods  
For Fresh or Salt Water Fishing.**

The product of twenty years' experience in Rod Making. Built for the Angler who wants the best.

Absolutely guaranteed

The Rod of Quality

Send For Booklet

Manufactured only by

**W. M. NICHOLS**

Factory, 939 Jackson Avenue,  
Salesroom, Hudson Terminal,  
30 Church St., & 41 Day St.,

New York City.

**THE NEWEST IN FISHING TACKLE.**  
The Famous  
Clover Leaf  
Casting Hook  
will float a minnow, frog ...  
crawfish, backup at all  
times, whether the bait is alive or dead, and in a dead minnow reproduce the true swimming motions even to the wriggle of the tail. Our gangs built on the same principle will do this also and are made in seven sizes and styles, both plain and weedless. Illustrated booklet showing our line of original tackle sent on request. See your dealer or write us.  
**CLOVER LEAF HOOK CO. Whitehall, N. Y.**

## FISHING REEL ROD LINE

all need "3 in One" oil. It makes reels run right —ALWAYS. No sticking, no jerking, no back-lashing. Just an easy, steady action that feeds or reels the line evenly, smoothly at any speed.

"3 in One" prevents rust on steel rods, prevents cracking of cane or bamboo rods and makes all joints fit snugly. Makes silk or linen lines stronger and last longer. Prevents twisting and tangling.

**FREE** Try "3 in One" yourself at our expense. Write at once for sample bottle and booklet—both free. Library Slip in every package.  
**3 IN ONE OIL CO., 154 New St., New York.**



**Steel Fishing Rods**  
FLY RODS, 8 or 9½ feet . . . \$1.00  
BAIT RODS, 5½, 6½ or 8 feet . . . 1.25  
CASTING RODS, 4½, 5 or 6 feet . . . 1.50  
CASTING RODS, with Agate Guide and Tip . . . 2.50  
CASTING RODS, full Agate Mountings . . . 3.75



## Trout Flies

For Trial — Send Us

18c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 24c. Quality A Flies  
30c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 60c. Quality B Flies  
60c for an assorted sample doz. Regular price, 84c. Quality C Flies  
65c for an assorted dozen Bass Flies  
Regular price, 96c.

## OLDTOWN CANOES

Introduced and made famous by us.  
16 to 18 ft.



**The H. H. Kiffe Co.** 539 Broadway  
New York  
Illustrated Catalogue free on application



# THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN

MAY, 1911

Copyright, 1911

The Amateur Sportsman Co.

## Survey of the Field

### German Hares

The Camden (N. Y.) Fish and Game Protective Association has been investigating the action of the Rome sportsmen who organized a club to procure and release a number of German hares in the vicinity of Rome, N. Y. The hares multiply rapidly and it is claimed they soon become a nuisance, since they destroy young trees and vegetables.

The claim is made and supported by the affidavit of George W. Robinson, "a well known Camden business man," that the motive of some of the Romans in introducing the hares lies in a desire to damage the farmers who have posted their farms. It is believed the animals will overrun the farms and do so much damage that the farmers will be forced to invite the sportsmen (?) to frequent the farms and kill off the hares.

Mr. A. H. Maloney, president of the Camden Association, says he has known the affiant, above referred to, for twenty-five years and considers him a man upon whose word reliance can be placed. "His statement coincides exactly with other evidence which I have."

It seems almost incredible that gunners should resort to such performances in order to get even with the farmers, but reports come to the Survey, of gunners in another State, threatening to burn barns and to destroy other property if they are not permitted to shoot the State deer on the farmers' farms.

### State Game on Private Lands.

So long as the State claims to own the game on the farms, and issues licenses to shoot it, the gunners, who are opposed to trespass laws, which have stood the test of ages, will continue to insist that they must have the right to shoot up the farms.

The game, of course, will vanish, because no one will look after it properly. It is no wonder that a grange, when the New York Game Commission proposed to stock the farms, passed a resolution asking the Commissioner to keep his pheasants out of the county. We should not be surprised at the farmers preferring to have no game on the farms so long as it is a bait for the lawless who claim that they own it and are licensed by the State to take it. Propagation and individual protection are absolutely necessary in settled regions to save the game and increase its numbers. The farmers and sportsmen will propagate and look after the game when it pays to do so. It is pleas-

ing to observe that the game is becoming tremendously abundant in some places where it is well protected by sportsmen and farmers working in harmony.

### How Is This, Senator Bayne?

Miss E. W. Magee of Holliston, Mass., whose advertisement appears in this issue, has a game breeders' permit from the Massachusetts Commission and is rearing mallards. She says she finds the birds interesting and profitable. Her address is Holliston, Mass., and our readers can procure eggs at this time by writing for them.

Senator Bayne will have difficulty in explaining why a New York woman should not have the same freedom which Miss Magee, of Massachusetts, has. We would like a line of explanation from Senator Bayne. We had occasion not very long ago to tell a New York woman that she probably would land in jail if she attempted to rear pheasants for food as she wished to do.

### No Danger—Common Sense at Albany.

A Staten Island pheasant breeder called a few days ago to say that he was decidedly opposed to Senator Baynes' bill which would put him out of business. He said there were many sportsmen on the Island who objected to the bill, but they did not seem to think there was much cause for alarm about the passage of it. This is the opinion of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN. The bill should, of course, be defeated unless the permission permitting the profitable increase of game by breeders, which it contained, when first written, be restored. It would be absurd to provide that all breeders of desirable foods are criminals in New York. They are encouraged by legislation to get busy in Massachusetts and other States. There is too much common sense at Albany to permit the further enactment of the old time restrictions which all scientists know tend to "protect the game off the face of the earth."

### Hungarian Partridges

The Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel says Game Warden Hall has liberated 20 Hungarian partridges received from the State Game and Fish Commission. In speaking of the propagation of western and southern quail Mr. Hall said he had several times liberated these birds without very good success. The scarcity of birds, he claimed, is due to lack of feed in winter, and nothing else.

If Mr. Hall will consult any game keeper he will tell

him that the partridge as well as the quail is an easy prey to vermin. Foxes, hawks, crows, minks, weasels, skunks, snakes and other natural enemies of game, and dogs, cats and rats continually prey upon these birds, and the losses due to vermin when added to the lack of food make it impossible for the State to re-stock the farms and to furnish good shooting. The State seems to be aware of this fact since it has passed a law prohibiting partridge shooting until 1916. In 1916 this prohibition will be extended for another five years, no doubt, and meantime many good setters and pointers will have died from old age. The Connecticut law should be amended to conform to the Massachusetts law, which permits breeders to rear game and to shoot it and to sell it if they wish to do so.

### New Jersey Permits

A citizen of New Jersey purchased some black ducks from one of the advertisers in *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*—Mr. Whealton. Shortly after the ducks arrived two game wardens called to inquire by what authority he had ducks in his possession, and *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* was asked to state the New Jersey law on this subject.

Section 21 of the New Jersey Game Law provides: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent associations or individuals from bringing into this State any birds or other animals for the purpose of propagation, or from keeping such animals until seasonable time for their release."

In reply to a letter to Mr. Kuser, president of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Mr. Fell, the secretary of the board, says: "There is no specific authority in our laws at present to allow the board to issue permits to keep game birds, but there has, I am informed, never been a prosecution in a case like the ducks on the Ward place."

"In order to clear up the situation the board had introduced at the present session of the Legislature a bill (which is enclosed), and it has passed both houses and is now before the Governor for his signature. It would seem that under such a law the proposition you favor is granted."

On the "Ward place" referred to, several thousand wild ducks were reared and shot last season. Some of them were sold as food.

### A New Jersey Permit Law

House bill 278, Mr. Whyte, authorizing the Fish and Game Commissioners to issue permits to persons keeping or rearing game birds and animals in captivity for purposes of propagation has been signed by the Governor of New Jersey and is now a law.

Game birds thrive best when they are bred in a wild or semi-wild state in the fields, and the word "captivity" should have been left out in the New Jersey enactment. However, the game officers have never interfered, we are informed, with those who have bred thousands of birds out of absolute captivity, and we doubt if they ever will. We saw 70 mallards shot one afternoon last fall on a New Jersey breeding ground, and no officer appeared to interfere with the game.

### "More" Game Bills.

The San Francisco (Cal.) Post says: "Bills proposing changes in the game laws are even more numerous than the brainstorm bills. . . . There has always been the debate over how game shall be slaughtered and the regular condemnation of the pot-hunter, who has the bad taste to kill game because he wants to eat it, and not for the artistic appreciation of the killing, but this year the debate has be-

come more intense and the bills more numerous than ever before."

This is nothing new. The condition described is country-wide. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there has been for a half century a demand for "more laws." Recently (within the past two years) there has been a demand for "more game," and our "appetite for legislation" seems likely to be replaced by an appetite for game. The sportsmen gradually are learning that a few hundred new game laws, "more or less," do not improve field sports, and that the game continues to vanish.

The scientific reason why this is so was pointed out by Darwin long ago. When the natural checks to any species are controlled even slightly, the species increases rapidly. When new checks to increase are added (guns, dogs, and cats for example) the species must vanish rapidly, since nature's balance is upset in the wrong direction. A thousand game laws have been found inadequate to preserve nature's balance. Countries which have game encourage the breeders to protect the game from its natural enemies.

### "More Game."

The policy of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* which calls for more game and fewer expensive game laws often has been stated. The older readers of the magazine know that we favor a simple breeders' law permitting the increase of game and removing the many fanciful criminal game laws from the industry of game rearing. It must appear ludicrous to the Editor of the San Francisco Post that the strife about game laws which occupies most of the time of the assemblies always is between those groups of persons who overlook the farmers' interests. A farmer may feed game and look after it if he will, but when it comes to making laws about it his interests are entirely ignored. In all countries where the farmers' interests are considered, the game is abundant and it is not found necessary to have thousands of laws regulating the taking of it. Game is, as it should be, a profitable crop. The people eat it as cheap food. The money realized from the sale of this desirable food goes to the farms to produce "more game." The sportsmen of all classes are benefitted when game is made abundant on game farms, since it overflows to public lands and waters.

### The New Jersey Bill

The bill referred to by Mr. Fell is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners is hereby authorized to issue, in its discretion, to properly accredited persons, permits to keep or rear game birds or animals in captivity for propagating purposes. Before any permit shall be issued the applicants shall satisfy the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners that they intend in good faith to increase the supply of game in this State, and shall furnish a description and location of the land on which such game is to be kept or reared.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

When game can be sold as food to offset the cost of production, all sportsmen who wish to have good shooting for six months in the year can do so at little or no expense and those who shoot on public lands and waters will find their shooting much improved.



The Author, Ready for Breakaway of a Pair

## Field Trials

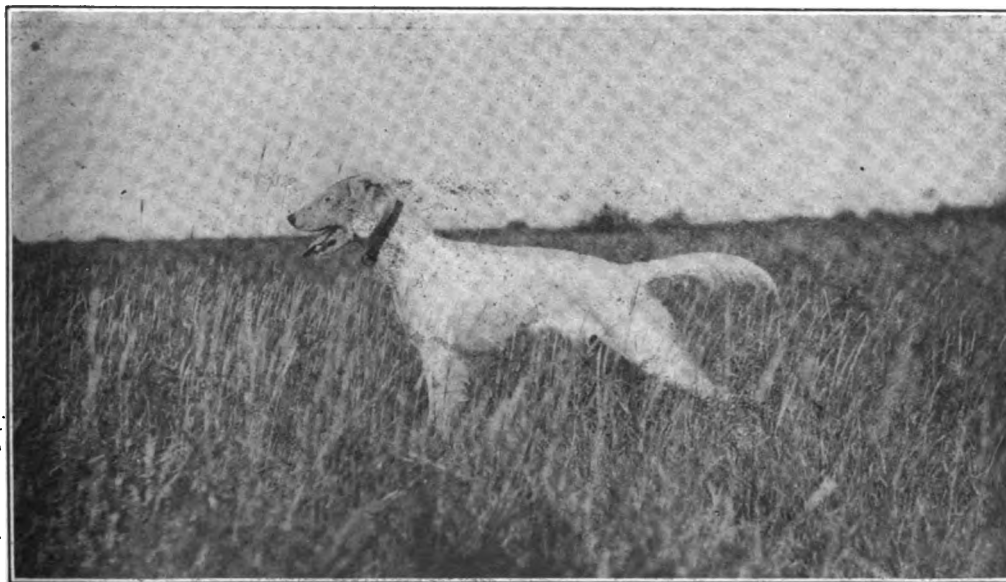
BY J. L. HOLLOWAY

Part VI.

### A Condensed Review

Quite often a phenomenal Derby is brought out and run through the circuit in a class of his own, but when we begin to look for an All Age that bears the same prominence they are very seldom found. The Derbies are rather limited, as it were, especially as they are confined to an age limit. The All Age stake is self-explanatory. You will find dogs of all ages competing in this class, and consequently a large number which would naturally make it harder to find the phenomenal one. When we go a step higher and enter the Subscription and Championship Stakes, the effort to procure a dog that can hold his head above all comers is most difficult.

There are a number of dogs started in every race that have very little or no show to win, and if by chance they should get a place they are not worthy of it and fail to come back and prove it by winning again. The element of luck, however, is so great and the "long shots" win out with just enough frequency to cause a man to take the chance. A wise handler today will have a nice assortment in his string. "Class dogs" and "meat dogs," and if he does not know the kind of dog, any particular judge likes, he will start the whole bunch. Couple this reason with the one above, and you find an explanation for so many dogs being started that are decidedly short of the high class Field



Swasticka, on the Prairie



Maybob, White and Liver Pointer, on Prairie

Trial dogs. Some owners instruct their handlers to start only such a dog as is able to win first place. This is rather poor policy, for with a properly judged stake there may be half a dozen dogs good enough for this honor, and luck alone decides the awards. Some dog is going to get second and another third place, and with the strong competition that we meet some of us will have to be mighty well satisfied with second or third. At the same time, if every handler would start only such dogs as were able to sustain the honor of a first place win, under a high class judge, the races would bring out more interest and the standard would be raised. Most handlers like dogs and naturally enjoy the work of preparing for and entering into competition. A few, a very few, really love the right kind. Most handlers handle for money and will run any dog with which they think there is a chance to win and sometimes will run one they know has no chance, if paid to do so. I always loved a good dog, and I devote my entire time to them, and, of course, expect a

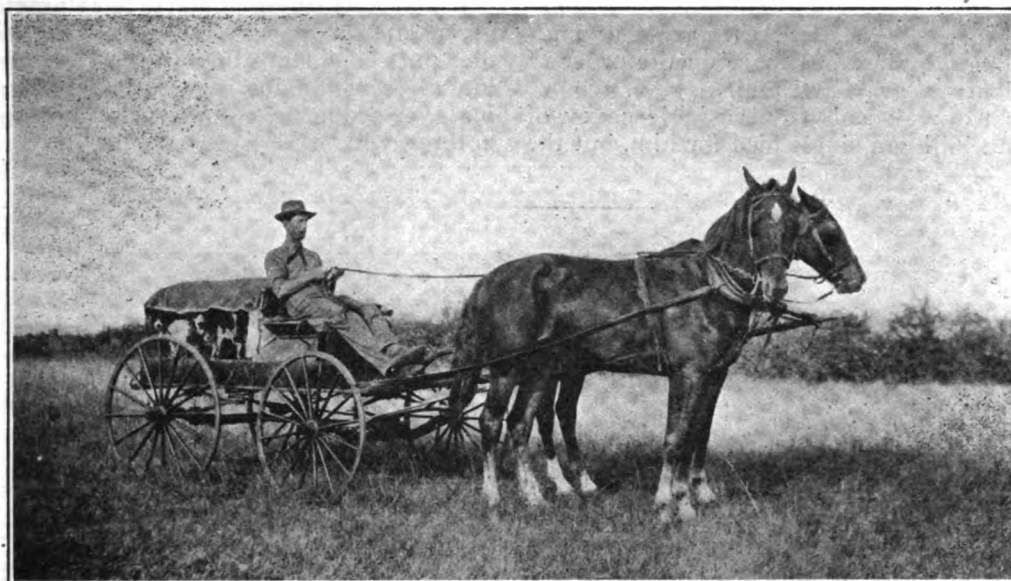
living for my efforts. All of the great dogs are developed in the South, on quail. Year after year it becomes more difficult to find suitable training grounds and sufficient birds. There are two things that are directly responsible for the decrease of both birds and territory. Ten or fifteen years ago you could find any number of old fields grown in sedge grass and pine saplings, the natural haunts of quail. Since then the price of cotton has increased about 100 per cent., with the result that all the old fields, together with a goodly number of new ones, are put into use. This clearing of land, destroying the natural cover, coupled with the gradual increase of sportsmen, is the direct cause of the difficulty encountered. Dogs cannot be properly developed and trained for Field Trials on just any territory, even with an abundance of birds. Realizing the condition, men with means are leasing and converting large tracts of the southern territory into private shooting and training grounds. The ad-



Paul Verdagne



Wild Fire, Setter Bitch



Training Wagon on Prairie

vantage the trainer has with these facilities is apparent. A good per cent. of the dogs running in the Trials are developed on private grounds, and dogs that have not an equal advantage in this respect cannot be expected to successfully compete in the Trials.

Without casting any reflections on the reports of the Trials as published in the different journals, I want to say, especially for the amateurs, that they are often very brief, particularly is this true of the dogs that did not win. A man who never witnessed a Field Trial would often be unable to place the dogs as they were by reading some reports. This is doubly baffling from the fact that indiscreet judges often place the dogs to suit themselves and to favor some handler, regardless of the performance of the remaining competitors. This naturally brings us to a paragraph in Field Trial judging. Space forbids my going into details on this subject, for I feel that I could write a volume if I expressed my views fully. The life of this game lies in the belief of each owner that he has as good, or a better, dog than the other fellow. By retaining this one fact you will readily perceive how difficult, or really impossible,

it is for a judge to satisfy all on each and every occasion. If I were to criticise the judging as witnessed in the Trials today, it would be an unpardonable and inexcusable favoritism, shown to a certain dog or handler. This is accounted for by the fact that it is very difficult to secure in this country a competent man who is not or never has been more or less interested in either some dog or some handler. I suppose it is nothing more than human nature for a man to lean towards his own interest, especially in a close decision, but for any one (a true sportsman won't do it) to pick a winner before he judges the stake is very unsportsmanlike and very detrimental to the game. Instances of this nature have been recently witnessed. It seems to me that any man honored with or paid for the position of judge would feel in honor bound to do what he thought was right, and if he was not sure he could think right he should reject the position. A very common and often a very unsatisfactory excuse a judge gives when questioned as to his decisions is: "I placed them as I thought they should be, and it is my think that counts, you know." Summing up the situa-



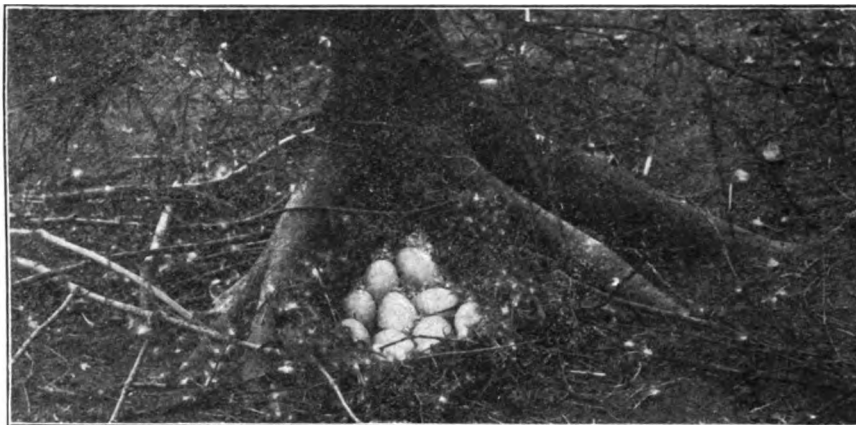
Millionaire



tion in a nutshell, as it were, the conditions as they appear to me, from close observation, often are not a matter of the best dog winning, but more on the order of politics, with plenty of graft and pull.

It is possible to break a dog on a single covey of quail and without killing a single bird for him, but the

dog that has had an abundance of practical experience given in a proper way is the kind the Field Trial handler puts confidence in, and the real secret of developing any sensible dog is work under the gun. If shooting over a dog does not develop him into a bird dog, nothing will.



A Mallard's Nest

## A Woman Wild Duck Farmer

BY ELIZABETH PARKER

I should like to have been the first wild duck woman in the field, but I wasn't. The original, pioneer duck woman however, was the one from whom I got my idea in the beginning. I had already had experience in out door things in the lapses between periods of city life and hard work. I had raised vegetables and chickens but this idea of raising wild ducks opened up a new vista upon life. I liked the thought of raising really wild beautiful creatures, and do you know I found it easy and profitable from the start.

I got a small farm for a mere song of rent over in Jersey and the profits for my first year were \$400, not to mention the wealth in bodily and mental health that I acquired out in the air and sunshine.

There are books and magazines to be had on the subject and then I studied diligently before starting in on my venture and after that the rest was easy; you merely had to follow the book.

I started in with half a dozen wild ducks and several dozen eggs and went to breeding straight off. You see you can keep the ducks for almost nothing as they delight in wild rice and acorns and these are to be had in Jersey for the gathering. At first I used to do my own gathering, but later as my flock of ducks increased, I had to have most of it done and I used to get a young colored boy to get the rice and acorns. I usually pounded the acorns a little in a huge mortar, although the ducks will eat them without cracking, as they break the thin shells with their strong beaks and they fatten on acorns like pigs on corn, and acorns make the flesh especially sweet and palatable to the taste.

I had immense quantities of the acorns and rice gathered and stored and they lasted well into the winter, then I bought other poultry grains.

The wild ducks which I raised were from eggs of wild ducks that had already been born in captivity, so one might say that they were "tame wild ducks," which sounds ambiguous, doesn't it?

When my ducks laid their eggs it was at the base of trees and shrubs; beautiful downy nests, but I always stole the eggs away and set them under big motherly Plymouth Rock hens which are the best brooders in existence and they keep the young ducks from straying and getting too wild.

I found that my ducks gained confidence very quickly and were as domesticated as other ducks. All they seem to need is the constant assurance that no harm is to come to them. I never let anything frighten them and am always very gentle and quiet with them.

Another way to prevent any possible return of the wild spirit is to kill the ducks young, that is before they are quite full-grown as the wildness never returns till they are full fledged ducks.

The flesh of these wild ducks bred thus in captivity and fed on selected food is infinitely more delicious than that of the genuine wild duck, the flesh of which has a rank sedgy, fishy flavor. They are fatter, too, and have more meat on the breast.

If any woman decides to emulate my example and become a wild duck farmer let her remember that she can't expect to go gadding about very much, wild ducks have to be watched for they are tender things.

There is an excellent market for these wild ducks. One can sell all one can raise and they bring gilt-edge prices too. One can easily make a profit of from thirty to fifty cents on each duck.

You see there is the by-product of the feathers to be considered. They bring big prices and are used for pillows and sofa cushions.



A pair of wild ducks retails from \$1.50 to \$5.00, or about an average price of \$3.50. At wholesale one gets from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair.

So you see what a chance this is for the tired office girl, the school teacher and the invalid who cannot

afford to go into the country for her health and be idle. There is no more profitable or suitable occupation in the country for such girls and women. It really requires very little capital to start with and the birds breed very fast and the profits soon come pouring in.



Young Ostriches

## The Ostrich Industry in the United States

BY A. R. LEE

*Junior Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division United States Department of Agriculture.*

Ostrich farming is in its infancy in the United States, the first ostriches having been imported in 1882. Other importations followed, but it was some time before success was obtained in the reproduction of ostriches in this country. The first ostrich breeders in the United States learned through experience alone, as there was available very little information on ostrich breeding and management and no data concerning their care and management as adapted to climatic and soil conditions in this country.

From these importations the ostrich farms have been built up and breeders have located in various parts of the United States, so that today there are ostrich farms in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, and Texas. Complete statistics of the number of ostriches in this country are not available, but reports received from all of the large and the majority of the smaller ostrich farms show that there were at least 6,100 breeding or feather-producing ostriches in the United States in January, 1910. These ostriches were distributed among the States approximately as follows: Arizona, 80 per cent; California, 17 per cent; Arkansas, 2 per cent; while Texas and Florida together reported less than 1 per cent of the total number in this country.

Ostriches apparently thrive best in a warm, dry climate, but they have not been tried extensively enough under other climatic conditions in the United States to see whether or not they may become adapted to a climate where the precipitation is greater. The precipitation during the year 1908 in the various States in which ostriches are raised was as follows: Arizona, 15.15 inches;\* Arkansas, 48.88 inches; California, 18.78 inches; Florida, 47.33 inches; Texas, 32.91 inches.

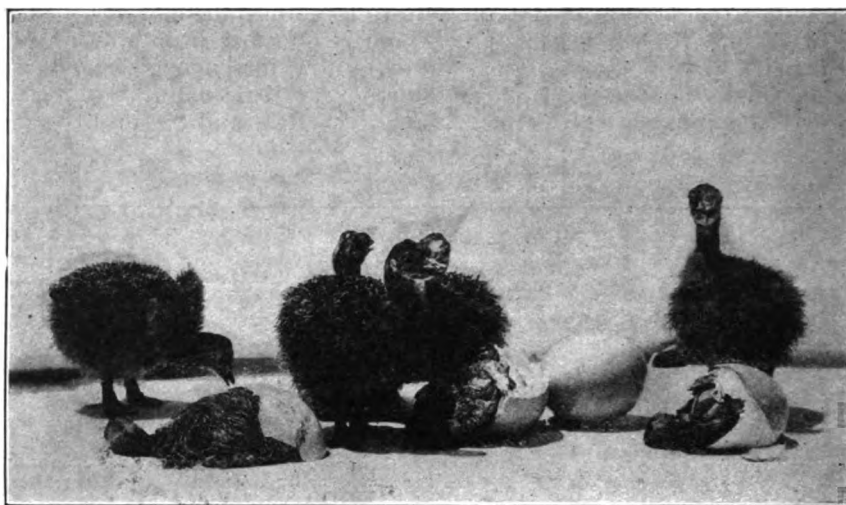
The small number of ostriches raised in Florida and Texas is partly because it is only recently that ostriches have been introduced there, so that it is impossible either to draw any definite conclusions as to the future of the ostrich industry in these States or to tell how important a part precipitation has in determining the favorable location of ostrich farms.

The question of the nature of the country most favorable for ostriches is largely affected by the kind of vegetation peculiarly suited to the soil, which in turn is undoubtedly affected by the amount of rainfall. Alfalfa pasture makes an ideal run for the birds, furnishing a large percentage of their food; hence a soil which is or can be made suitable for alfalfa is one of the essentials to success in ostrich farming. A dry, sandy soil, made suitable by drainage and irrigation for raising alfalfa, has proven best adapted to successful ostrich farming. Such a soil is generally peculiarly adapted for raising large crops of alfalfa, and makes an ideal soil for an alfalfa pasture. Under such conditions it is essential to have some shade.

There are two breeds of ostriches in this country—the so-called South African breed, which was originally imported from the southern part of Africa, and the Nubian, imported from northern Africa. The South African ostrich is the most popular breed in the United States, most of the ostriches being of this breed.

There is considerable variation in the color of the naked skin of ostriches in this country. The South African breed, both male and female, have blue, drab,

\*Figures furnished by the Weather Bureau.



Ostrich Chicks Hatching and Just Hatched

gray, or grayish-blue skin on the neck and legs, most of these ostriches having a blue skin, while the skin of the Nubian male is red or pink and of the female a light yellow.

If allowed to sit, an ostrich female will lay from 12 to 15 eggs and then rear a brood of young. Different individuals vary greatly in their annual egg yield, which would naturally be expected from birds domesticated for only such a short time, as they have not been raised in large enough numbers to allow much selection. The value of ostrich eggs for hatching as compared with their value for human consumption has a

much food as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  dozen of hens' eggs of average size. As the female begins to lay when from 3 to 4 years of age, and will lay until she is 35 or more years old, the production of egg material during her life is enormous, provided she comes from a good producing strain.

Breeding birds may be paired off separately, run in trios, or run in flocks and allowed to breed promiscuously. In this country the first and third methods are in about equal favor, while only a few breeders use the second method. In most cases all the young birds are run in troops of from 20 to 50 birds until they are 1 year old, when they are separated according to sex. The birds are mated, either in pairs or trios (a cock and two hens), when about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years old.

Ostriches are pastured on alfalfa runs inclosed by fences  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. Partition fences may be 18 inches from the ground, but the outside fence must be tight to keep out animals. One acre of alfalfa will support 4 ostriches, but the common practice is to supplement the pasture by feeding more or less grain throughout the year, thus keeping more birds to the acre, and to feed grain and alfalfa hay during the winter. Alfalfa, meal, wheat, bran, barley, oats and corn are fed in varying amounts, while bone, granite, and gravel are kept before the birds most of the time. Corn is fed only during the winter, and then in very small quantities. When there is no growing green food, a mature ostrich will consume about 3 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1 pound of grain daily.

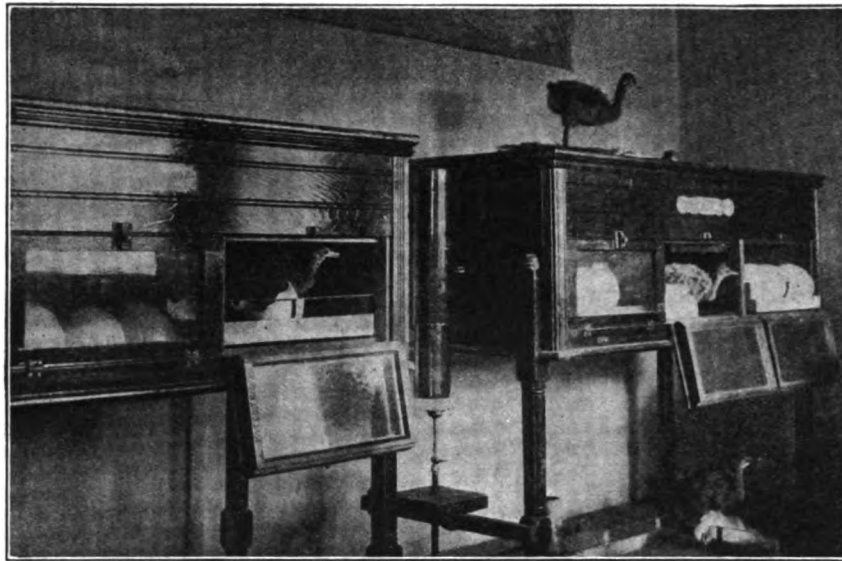
Ostriches have not been experimented with to any large extent to find out either the best rations to feed or in what condition to keep the birds in order to produce the best quality and largest quantity of feathers. Undoubtedly the condition of the bird at quilling time has a very marked influence on the growth of the succeeding crop of feathers; the better the condition of the bird at quilling time the quicker will be the growth of a new crop. As the most critical time in the life of a feather is during the first few months of its growth, some breeders partially starve their birds for a short time while the quills are ripening and then give full rations at quilling time in order to have the birds in the best of condition, or improving in condition, when the new feathers begin to grow. In some instances it appears that it takes longer for a feather to mature on a highly nourished bird than on one less highly fed, but in such a case a longer feather is secured than would be obtained from a bird not fed so freely.

Both natural and artificial methods of incubation are



Plucking an Ostrich

tendency to make the owner use all the eggs for incubation. If eggs are removed from the nest as fast as they are laid, the ostrich female will lay more than one clutch of eggs. Records of egg yields of 100 eggs in a year have been recorded, but data regarding the average egg yield are very scarce and unsatisfactory. The average egg yield in this country where the eggs are hatched by artificial methods is much below this figure, probably not over 55 eggs a year. An ostrich egg weighs about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds and would contain as



Ostrich Chicks Hatching by Artificial Incubation

used, but incubators have been adapted for hatching ostrich eggs and are used with good results by most ostrich breeders. An incubator provided with moisture pans and a system of ventilation to care for the moisture should prove very successful in the hatching of ostrich eggs. Incubators made for hatching ostrich

left in until the chicks are about through hatching. The time to put in the water and the proper amount depend on local conditions. Each operator works out this problem for himself, carefully noting the size of the air cell in the egg. The period of incubation is forty-two days, and toward the end of this period,



A Flock of Ostriches in California

eggs are constructed to hold from 30 to 50 eggs, which size is preferred by the ostrich breeders.

Eggs are turned from one to three times daily and are examined frequently to note the evaporation of the moisture and the development of the embryo. Water is placed in the incubator about the fourth week and

when the chick "peeps" in the shell, the operator cracks the shell, thus aiding the chick to escape.

Natural incubation is used and preferred by a few breeders. It would seem that if removing the eggs from an ostrich hen as fast as they are laid would increase the annual egg yield of each hen, it would be

advisable to do this, and to use artificial methods of incubation entirely. On the other hand it may be that better hatches and stronger chicks can be secured by natural methods of incubation. In some places nests out in the open proved unsatisfactory, as they were subject to floods caused by spring showers.

All ostrich chicks are raised artificially rather than by the ostrich hen. It is advisable to supply heat until the chick is about 1 week old, gradually reducing the amount of heat until, by the end of a week or ten days, depending on the weather, the source of heat is taken away. Chicks need close care and attention for some time. They should be fed the same kinds of grain, green feed, and grit that are supplied to the breeding stock, these feeds being adapted to the size of the birds.

Ostriches are called "chicks" until their first crop of feathers are removed, after which time they are known as "young birds" until they are 1 year old, when they are called "plucking birds" or "feather birds."

When kept under good conditions and properly fed, ostriches are very free from diseases and parasites. A few breeders report constipation among both the young birds and the breeding stock. This is probably caused by improper feeding. The following remedy has been used successfully in treating this trouble: Mix together 8 ounces of Socotran aloes, 1 ounce of calomel, 4 drams of powdered capsicum, and 1 ounce of oil of juniper, and divide the mass into eight parts. Give two doses at an interval of a few days, each dose to contain one pill or ball made of one of the parts mentioned above. This dose is recommended for an adult bird, and a smaller dose should be used for young birds, depending on their size. Epsom salts are also sometimes fed to aid the removal of any irritating matter in the bird's system. In any trouble of this kind the most essential thing is to remove the cause.

Ostriches are occasionally infested with a mite, but never in large enough numbers to injure the bird, although some breeders think that the presence of this mite may have some influence on the quality of the feathers produced. In South Africa much loss of vitality in young birds is caused by tapeworms and *Strongylus douglassi* or wireworms. These affect the young birds, and, by lowering the vitality, have a very detrimental effect on the growth of the feathers. Turpentine is used quite extensively in removing these wireworms from the intestines. Fortunately this country is very free from this scourge, as up to the present time no cases of this trouble have been noted here.

The young birds are plucked when they are 6 months old and then at intervals of from eight to eleven months. The majority of breeders allow a nine months' interval, which time appears to be best suited for the production of the best quality of feathers in this country. Still there is considerable variation in the length of the interval allowed between pluckings, and there is some difference of opinion, so that one can not state definitely that any fixed interval is best. The growth of the feathers, the condition of the bird, and the time of the year all affect the best time for quilling.

The wing feathers are cut and the "shorts" and "tails" are pulled either at the same time or a month or so later. In South Africa the quills of the coverts are drawn two months before the quills of the wings. The quill stumps are pulled from sixty to ninety days after clipping the wing feathers. Some farmers allow the stumps to fall out, but generally the growth of the succeeding feather is hastened by removing the quill

stump by hand. The Year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1905 contains a detailed account of plucking and sorting ostrich feathers.

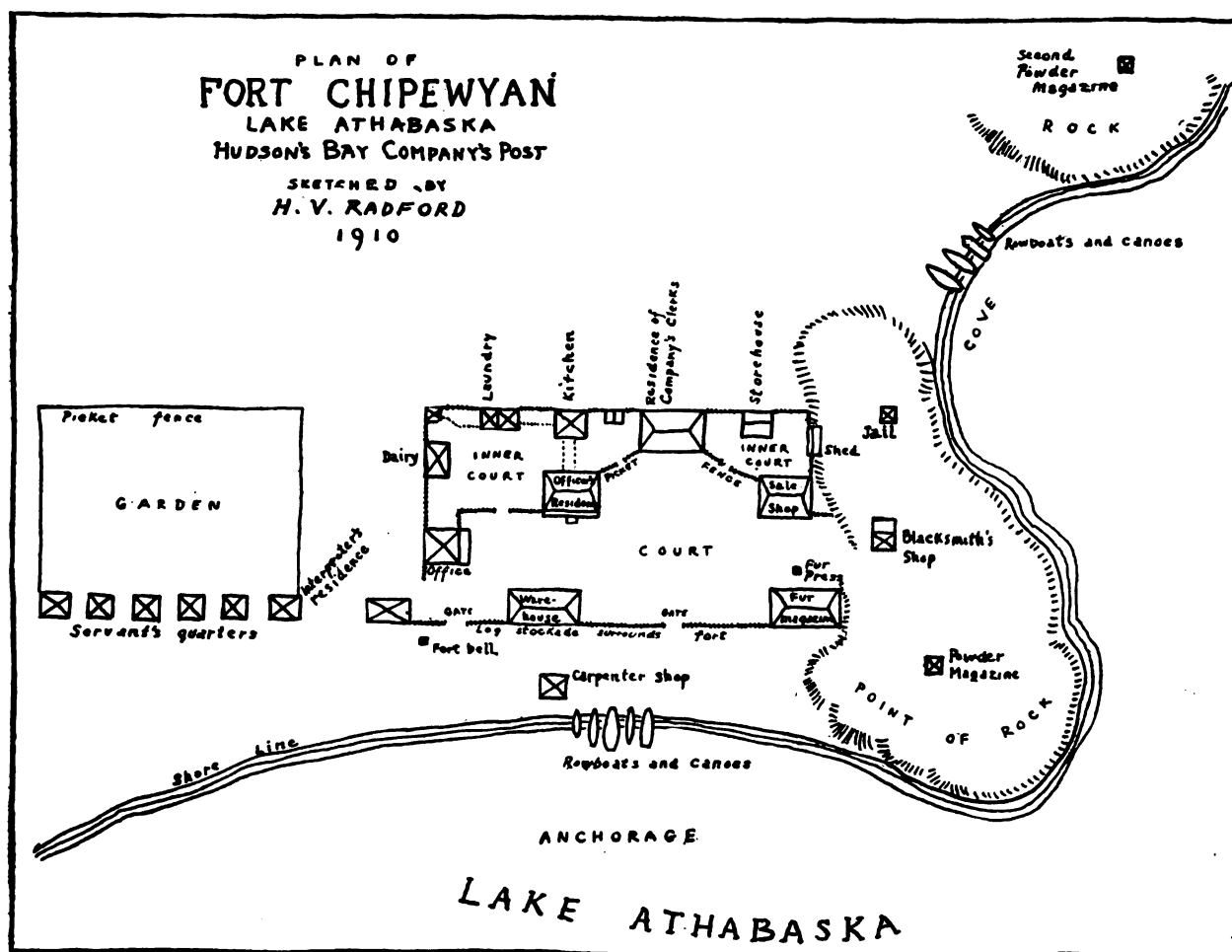
The demand for ostrich feathers in this country is constantly increasing, while the quantity produced here scarcely affects importations, which are steadily increasing. The Report of Commerce and Navigation for 1908, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows that \$3,568,152 worth of raw and dressed feathers were imported into the United States during that year. Under the present tariff law there is a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw and 60 per cent on dyed or prepared ostrich feathers. It has been demonstrated that various parts of the United States are adapted to ostrich raising, and now that the results of experience have shown some of the ways in which ostrich farms may be managed successfully, there is every reason to believe that there will be a steady but marked growth in the ostrich industry in the near future. The demand for literature and the number of inquiries received by the Bureau for information concerning ostriches indicate that the number of individuals who are interested in ostrich farming is rapidly increasing.

The profit to be derived from the business will depend on the management, on the success secured in the raising of the young birds, and on the production of feathers of good quality. The average yearly yield of feathers from an ostrich is 1¾ pounds. Birds produce from 12 to 20 ounces of feathers at each plucking, with an average of 16 ounces. The total weight of an average yield is divided about as follows: "Wings," 48 per cent; "short stuff," 25 per cent; and "tails," 27 per cent. The amount received from the feathers of each bird varies from \$20 to \$30, depending upon the yield and the price of the product. The average return during the year 1909 was \$25.93 per bird. While both ostrich eggs and flesh may be used for human consumption, the amount to be derived from these products is hardly worth considering. As each pair of breeding birds is worth about \$800, and chicks 6 months old are valued at \$100, any deaths from accidents or any inability to raise chicks greatly lessen the profit to be derived from the business. Allowing for some loss in these ways, and charging a fair interest on the investment, the business can be operated to return a fair profit.

#### THE DEMAND FOR "MORE GAME"

Mr. Horne writes: "Ten times the people have replied to our ad., who really meant business and desired to purchase goods than at any time previous since we have been in business."

Mr. Wallace Evans from Oak Park, Illinois, who reared from eight to ten thousand pheasants last year wrote to the editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN some months ago that he could not supply a single pheasant for the Game Breeders' Association much as he would like to do so. Mr. Evans has continued his advertisement, although he had no pheasants to sell, since he knows that the magazine is highly beneficial to his business and that it is working diligently to secure laws which will encourage the industry and to remove from it many foolish restrictions. We believe Mr. Horne and all of the other advertisers who dropped out because they had nothing to sell should do as Mr. Evans, Wenz & Mackensen, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Whealton, Mr. Blanton, Mr. Simpson do, and continue their advertising in order to support the movement inaugurated and carried forward very largely by the magazine.



## Down Slave River

BY HARRY V. RADFORD

As I said in the preceding article, Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, lies approximately in Lat.  $58^{\circ} 42'$  N., Lon.  $111^{\circ} 9'$  W., and is about 542 miles North of Edmonton by the usual route of travel. This ancient trading post was once a point of greater prominence than now, though it still lays claim of being the metropolis of the North. Certainly its only rival in the Mackenzie basin, if it has such, is Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake. Viewed with the eye today, either across the waters of the lake, or closer by, Fort Chipewyan is imposing; considered as a fur trade center it is consequential; while a retrospect of its historic past will place it in the same rank with the present Fort Churchill (old Fort Prince of Wales), on Hudson Bay; Fort Garry (now Winnipeg); Moose Factory, James Bay; Fort Yukon, Alaska, and other great posts of the Hudson's Bay Company whose names have become almost household words in all parts of America.

I have not satisfied myself just when Fort Chipewyan was established, and no one living in the vicinity is able to throw much light upon the question; but certainly the commencement of the present fort antedates the consolidation, in 1821, of the aggressive Northwest Company with the Hudson Bay Company, following a long period of bitter strife.

Preble says\* that in 1778 Peter Pond, one of the early independent traders and later an organizer of and partner in the Northwest Company, erected a post of his own on the Athabaska River some forty miles above the Lake; and this may be the spot which is pointed out by natives as the "Old Fort." There are so many "old forts" (abandoned locations) in the country, and so little is recalled definitely by any of the present inhabitants, that it is unsafe to speak with assurance. In 1787 the free traders combined in forming the Northwest Company, and in the following year Pond's post was removed to the South Shore of Lake Athabaska, about eight miles east of the mouth of the river, and named Fort Chipewyan (Preble). Some years afterward, this site was in turn abandoned, and the post removed to the present location, on the North Shore.

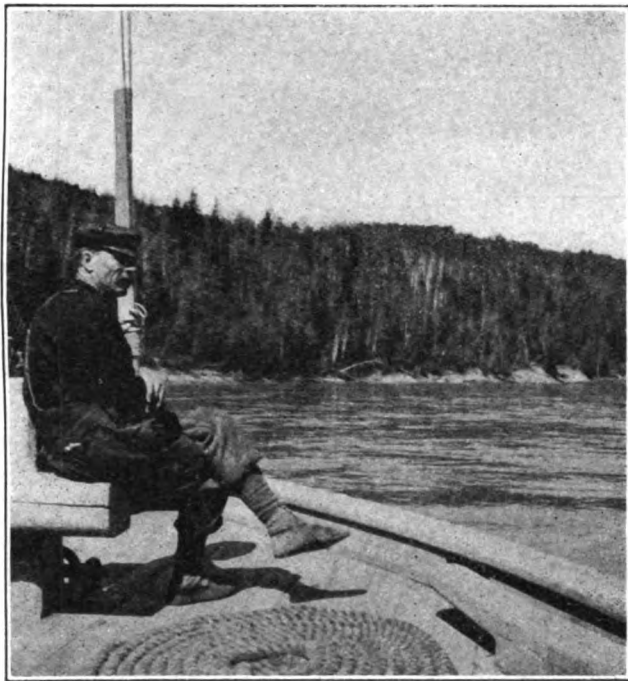
"Chipewyan," I have been told, means "pointed skin," and was a name applied by the Cree Indians

\* *A Biological Investigation of the Athabaska-Mackenzie Region*. North American Fauna No. 27. By Edward A. Preble, Assistant, U. S. Biological Survey. Washington Government Printing Office, 1908. Footnote, p. 92. Preble's introductory epitome of Northern exploration, and his notes on the settlement of the various posts, contain the most faithful correct and complete statement that I have seen.



to the more northern tribe, having reference to a characteristic portion of their garment.

On an island in the lake, about one mile from present site of Fort Chipewyan, the Hudson's Bay Company had a rival post, known as Fort Wedderburne; but I have not been able to learn in what year this establishment was begun.



On the Slave River

After the union of the two great companies, in 1821, Fort Wedderburne was discontinued as a trading post, and only the present location retained; it has been known since then as Fort Chipewyan.

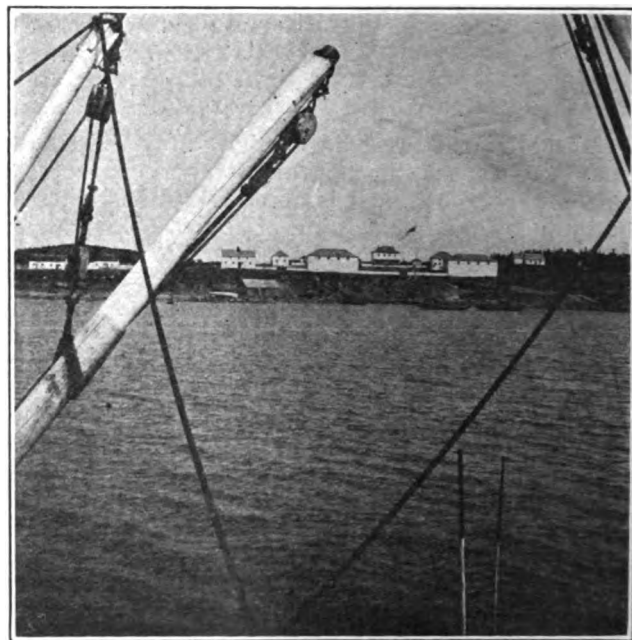
Thus, when we read in the journal of Sir Alexander Mackenzie that he started, June 3, 1780, from Fort Chipewyan, on his great journey of discovery toward the river which bears his name, and, at the completion of the journey, returned to this fort Sept. 12, of the same year, after having reached the Mackenzie delta, we should bear in mind that, as an emissary of the Northwest Company, he set out from the old and now abandoned fort, on the south shore of Lake Athabaska, and not from the present site.

On the other hand, when we find in the narrative of Sir John Franklin's first Arctic journey, that he arrived at Fort Chipewyan, on his way North, March 26, 1820; remained there until July 18, following, making preparations; and on his return from the Arctic coast, June 2, 1822, again stopped at Fort Chipewyan,—this time for three days only,—we may know that it was at the present site of the fort that he halted, both in going North and returning South.

Franklin again stopped here, in 1825 and 1827, going North and South, on his second Arctic expedition. The present Fort Chipewyan, being in the direct route of travel, has been visited by practically every explorer, traveler, sportsman or naturalist who has journeyed overland to the Mackenzie basin or the Arctic coast. I recall at present, Sir George Back, Sir John Richardson, Dease and Simpson, King, Anderson and Stewart, Pullen and Hooper, Robert Kennicott, Lord Lonsdale, Robert Bell, Warburton Pike, Frank Russell, Caspar Whitney, "Buffalo" Jones, the Tyrrell brothers, Preble, Ernest Thompson Seton, Stefansson and Dr. Ander-

son. Probably I am omitting some names of importance, as, at the present writing, I have only a few books of reference at hand, and must depend mainly upon memory. At any rate, the list given is sufficient to show that Fort Chipewyan has, for over a hundred years, been a point of rendezvous and equipment for many travelers of note, upon whose written accounts and maps the world today depends for its knowledge of Canada's extreme North. The generous aid always given to these travelers by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, has, without question, been the means of their accomplishing the work they did. There are old and interesting journals still kept at Fort Chipewyan in which one finds records of the visits of many notables, with always a modest mention of the warm hospitality and valuable assistance they received from the Company's representatives.

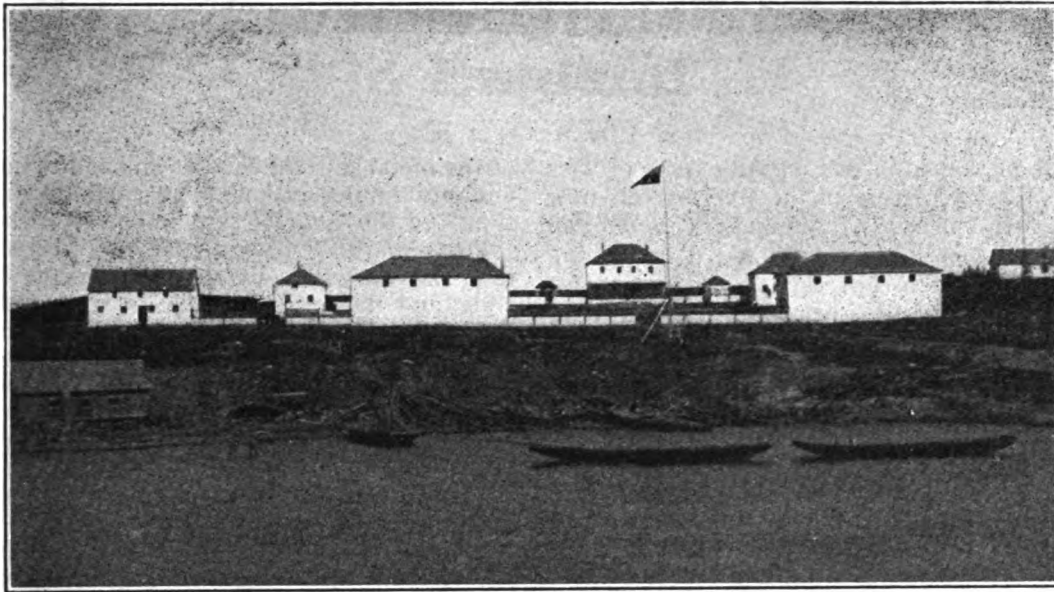
The better to manage its vast interests and to facilitate the distribution of commodities, the continent-wide wilderness in which the Hudson's Bay Company operates, with its (about) two hundred posts and outposts, is divided into large districts, that are greater in area than some European Kingdoms. Usually each district will contain six or eight regular trading posts, and as many more smaller outposts, which are sometimes maintained only during the winter months, the principal season of trade. Each district has a headquarters post, with a resident manager, or district officer, who, formerly, was usually a commissioned officer of the Company—as a rule, a Chief Factor. In the old days Fort Chipewyan was the headquarters of the District of Athabaska; a place of note and consequence in the Company's service—a name that was widely known from Montreal to Vancouver and Yukon. It was a distributing point for two long chains of posts extending down the Athabaska, Peace and Slave Rivers almost or quite to Great Slave Lake. One of the local old-timers, growing reminiscent, referred to Fort



Approaching the Fort

Chipewyan in its palmy days as "the emporium of the North," which is rather an accurate description, as I should judge. Its ancient prestige is somewhat dimmed since Edmonton has become the Athabaska district headquarters and Fort Chipewyan reduced to





Fort Chipewyan

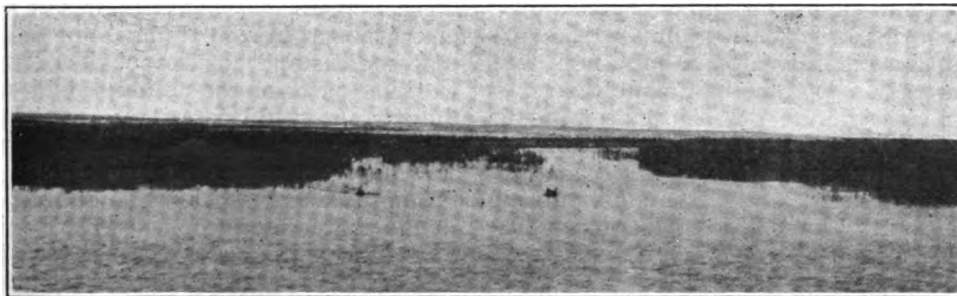
an ordinary post; but most of the old warehouses and fur magazines, with the officer's and clerk's residences, servant's quarters, saleshop, powder keep, and workshops, are still in evidence, crowning the rocky little hill that rises, quite abruptly, from the water's edge. As everywhere, the Hudson's Bay Company's post, being the earliest establishment on the ground, occupies the finest and most conspicuous position in the little settlement. There is a fur trader here, a half-breed named Colin Frazer, who has a store at the opposite extremity of the village of twenty or thirty Indian huts and teepees. The Church of England has a resident minister and a small mission church. The Rev. Mr. Roberts is school-teacher as well as clergyman. There is also a larger Roman Catholic mission, with four priests and a bishop, several lay brothers (all of the French Oblate order), and fourteen grey nuns (Sisters of Charity) from Montreal, who conduct a convent, with sixty Indian children, of both sexes.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have a detachment, a sergeant and one constable, with neat log barracks.

During the one day that the Company's steamer remained at Fort Chipewyan I made a hasty inspection

of all these establishments, and formed some agreeable acquaintanceships. A flying visit gives one only an imperfect idea of the manner and mode of life at these far Northern posts, and to do them justice in any description, one should remain several weeks at each post. In fact, the summer season is not the characteristic one in the North: it is the white winter, the time of biting cold and prolonged isolation, of short hours of daylight, and lengthened gloom; and until one has spent a winter here, with snowshoes, toboggan and dogs, he has not truly known the North. The temptation was strong to remain at Fort Chipewyan for a time, with the opportunity of trying for some of the huge lake trout and pike that inhabit Lake Athabaska and are such a delicious and important feature of its customary fare; and later to enjoy the wild fowl shooting at the river delta, and to hunt the bands of Barren Ground caribou that come to the east end of the lake each autumn and remain until the spring; but, as I had plans that seemed of greater importance, calling me farther into the North, I had to be content, at least for the present, with even so brief a glimpse of the historic fort and its environment.

(To be continued.)



Slave River

## Real and Fake Damascus Barrels

BY RECAPPER

In my article published in last month's issue of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* I wrote of the steel barrels now almost universally used by gunmakers here and abroad. I do not wish it thought that I do not think well of them, for that is not the case. Except for beauty, I believe that in all other ways they are fully as good and safe as the best of Damascus. What I meant was, that as the Damascus barrel has in past years been counterfeited, it might be wise to see that the Whitworth and the Krupp are not. The steel used today is much superior to that used so long ago as in the earlier seventies. Dongall in one of his books of 1875 says that "with the free choice of either before them, 999 out of 1,000 English gunmakers prefer Damascus to steel barrels."

But, as above stated, the improvement in the making of steel for barrels and the reduction in the cost of manufacturing has been so great that they now take the lead.

Outside of "the trade" not every one knows that there were formerly at least four different kinds of English and Belgian Damascus tubes made, beside the "single iron-steel," known as "common-twist," or "skelp." Another fact not known to everyone is that Damascus barrels of the highest grade not only must be produced from iron and steel of the finest quality, but, as stated by Dongall, "much depends upon the proper state of the fire and other accessories, and it is an understood fact that the best barrels can only be produced during a few hours in the middle of the day, when the whole forge has been brought into due trim." This accounts in part for the increased cost of production; and because of the decreased cost of turning out by enormously improved methods, and in great numbers, the steel barrels of today, tells why they are now so commonly used.

It also tells why of the guns built abroad to be sent to this and other countries to be offered for sale so few were fitted with Damascus barrels of the higher grades.

What kind of Damascus barrels did those guns have? I will quote from a letter of Mr. Thomas Webley (now, I believe), of the firm of Scott, Webley & Co., Limited, of Birmingham, and one of the acknowledged best known firms of English gunmakers. This letter, from which I make only a brief quotation, was written in 1879, after Mr. Webley had made a visit to Liege in Belgium, in order to get information as to why it was that Belgium Damascus barrels could be produced at less cost than those of St. Etienne in France; and at Birmingham; and he soon found out why it was. He writes that "if intended for plain-twist, the bars of which the barrels were made were simply rolled out flat and then twisted round a mandrel. The breech ends were made thicker, by first lapsing a piece of plain iron called a chemise around the mandrel, and all were then heated and welded together." If the barrels were to be of Damascus, each rod was first twisted a certain number of times, then reheated and welded together, after being rolled out flat. No hardening by the hammers was done or any upjumping, though, as Mr. Webley truly writes, this "hammering greatly adds to the density and strength

of the metal; but, of course, this additional hammering and upjumping means more metal, more fuel, more time and the labor of three men."

On remarking to some of the Liege makers that their barrels were sure to be soft, made on their principle, and that that was the great objection the English gunmakers had to Liege tubes, their reply was that "they only studied three things: First, to get the greatest possible distinction in color (black and white when browned) between their iron and steel;" (and there was but little of the latter, I may add, and that of low quality); "secondly, regularity of figure; thirdly, clearness of metal, (or freedom from flaws, cracks and grays); and that whether the barrels were hard or soft was of no consequence to them." Here now we have an open confession from these parties, that their main object was to turn out barrels that looked well, and that the question of their safety and durability "was of no consequence to them."

That they could, did and may be are yet making a few barrels of really high grade is true. These are mainly used as samples (to be shown to foreign gunmakers), by their traveling agents when seeking orders for tubes. Dongall wrote that while "foreign metal can be made exceedingly good, it is not to be depended upon without incessant and close scrutiny, as there is too frequently, in more things than gun barrels, a wide difference between the quality of samples and stock."

Small wonder that high-class English gunmakers refused to purchase for their patrons barrels built only to show even figuring and beauty of colors, and no wonder that they take to the steel tubes which if without beauty are not also lacking in safety, strength and durability; and I, for one, am glad to know that American makers are doing, and for a long time have done the same. With our own makes, and those from reputable English makers of guns, there is no need to take any risks by buying Belgian guns built for exportation; for I know by experience that "they are not what they seem."

At different times in the days of the muzzle loader, and later when the breech loader came into use here, I have myself tried, and seen tried by others, many of these Belgian guns, with their soft barrels and malleable cast iron breech frames, but have never seen one that could stand any reasonable amount of use. The working parts of the action would soon wear lose, or the barrels would deteriorate in shooting powers, and the so-called gun become practically worthless. I have seen different makes of guns of well known, reputable English makers so closely imitated by these Belgian shams that only those who were initiated would see that they were counterfeits. Yet for several years thousands of these shams were imported here and palmed off on buyers as the genuine article, at prices that were three or four times their real worth.

I remember on one occasion seeing a man pay two hundred and fifty dollars for what he was assured by the dealer to be a genuine Westley Richards twelve bore breech loader. He shot Bob Whites and prairie grouse with it in Illinois for six weeks and brought the gun home shaky and rattling like pebbles in an old tin cup.

# A Day on an Unpreserved Estate in England

BY R. CLAPHAM

Game preserves and game preserving being so much discussed at the present time in both the United States and Canada, it may therefore possibly interest readers of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* to follow me in imagination over a small unpreserved estate in Great Britain, picking up whatever of fur and feather we happen to find on our route.

The particular estate over which I was shooting with a companion the other day comprises about 600 acres of shootable ground, composed of pasture and meadow land, five smallish coverts and a few acres of moorland, interspersed with rocky fields, where a brace or two of red grouse can usually be picked up during the course of a day.

We left the house about 9 o'clock in the morning, taking with us our guns and some lunch, plus a canine companion named Jack, a wire haired terrier who knows his business when out for a day with the gun.

The morning was cold and frosty, colder than usual for November, so we tramped briskly across the low lying country below the house and headed in the direction of a wooded hill, where we calculated to commence proceedings.

Entering a narrow lane, we followed it for some distance, then debouched on to the swampy ground at the hill's foot. Here we spread out, expecting to find a snipe or two, and we were correct in our conjecture, for with a loud "scaipe, scaipe!" a long-bill rose between us, to fall to my companion's shot before it had time to get fairly into its erratic corkscrew-like flight. Picking up the game, we crossed the wet ground, seeing no more snipe, but plenty of rabbit tracks in the snow, and as we reached the stone wall bounding the bit of marsh, the terrier began to work vigorously in and out of a patch of briars and holly bushes. After a short scurry, out popped a rabbit, and, I added him to the bag, much to the dog's delight. Climbing over the wall, we wandered up the hill-side, working the patches of fern and scrubby undergrowth; on the chance of a woodcock.

Nearing the top something brown darted silently upwards from beneath a holly bush and I had barely time to yell "Mark Cock!" ere it had disappeared, going the direction of my companion. The sharp report of two barrels told me that the "cock" had run the gauntlet, and shortly after a cheery "all right, got 'im" from my companion, satisfied my doubts as to a "miss."

Working backwards and forwards on the hill, sometimes amongst the rocks and small cliffs, again through the sparsely timbered slopes, we gradually drew over towards the moorland.

Walking carefully over a slope composed of loose stones covered with snow, I was suddenly confronted by a hare which the dog had roused. Puss was silently making her way above me as I swung round and let drive at her. Owing to the insecure footing, I slipped; missing her with the first barrel, likewise with the second, as I nearly fell over trying to keep my feet. The dog followed her for a short distance, but soon returned, looking somewhat disgusted at my poor shooting.

Leaving the hill we crossed several pasture fields,

slanting downward toward the road in the valley, and having reached it we followed it for about a mile until a low lying stretch of heather-covered ground appeared on our left.

Turning onto this we spread out, walking down one side of it and back up the other. Just after starting, my companion dropped a snipe with a longish shot, and as we returned a pack of fifteen red grouse rose wild and out of gun-shot; flying across the road, to settle on the heathery slopes beyond.

We were considering the best method of getting a shot at them as we left the "moss;" when down the road appeared two shooting friends who had been out early on some adjoining ground after mallards, unfortunately, however, without any luck.

These two welcome additions to our little party simplified matters, for we could easily get around the grouse and drive them back over the road. Leaving my companion and one of the new comers hidden behind the stone wall bounding the road, and some hundred yards apart, I joined the other man and together we went round and came in behind the grouse which had settled on the slope.

We spread out on the hill-top and as we topped the slope from behind, the little pack of grouse rose wild below us. Flashing across the intervening fields, they swept straight for the hidden guns.

I saw two faint puffs of smoke, then two more, and the reports of the guns came up to us. Walking down the hill I passed a little tarn or pond of water fed by a small stream, and as I reached it a snipe rose and duly collapsed to my first barrel.

Reaching the wall by the road, we found that the shooters had made sure work of their drive, for each man had a brace as the result of our little manoeuvre.

As our friends had to return early we presented them with a brace of the grouse, and bagging the remaining brace, we wended our way up the road.

Reaching a convenient place where a spring bubbled out of the hill-side, we sat down and ate our lunch, which we washed down with ice cold water, just tempered by a modicum of "Scotch."

Sitting upon cold stones is not exactly conducive to good health, especially in winter, so we quickly disposed of our eatables, lit our pipes and turned in the direction of the coverts nearer home. Leaving the road after walking about a mile and a half we turned up a grass covered lane which wound its way up hill in anything but a straightforward manner.

After a rather warm ten minutes walk we got to the top, and in sight of a small covert to the right of us. A cross lane passed right by the wood, so my companion walked down it and stood about the centre of the boundary wall which surrounded the little covert. Taking the dog I crossed a couple of fields, then entered the wood and worked it backward and forward toward the road. The dog routed out a rabbit, which I promptly bowled over, just as an old cock pheasant rose with a roar and swept over the trees, going hard for the open.

"Bang," went the gun out in the road and I distinctly heard the thud as the pheasant hit the ground

after being stopped dead in his high-flying career. As I neared the end of the covert a hen pheasant rose, but we let her off as our breeding stock is none too great.

Leaving the wood we climbed a wall, crossed three fields and entered another small covert through the centre of which was cut an open road or "ride" to use the vernacular.

Allowing my companion time to get into the centre of this open space, I walked around the wood with the dog, thus driving either fur or feather over the open "ride."

I bowled over a rabbit just as I began proceeding, and a few yards further on a cock pheasant rose and I stopped his career. My companion fired a couple of shots, result one rabbit; and as we turned to go out, the dog put another bunny right past us, and our two shots rang out almost in unison, much to the rabbit's discomfort, as he turned two beautiful somersaults and then lay still.

As the dog was closing in and the light beginning to fade, we turned over the fields for home, killing two more rabbits in a pasture field where they were lying out amongst the tussocks of long grass.

Entering the ten-acre covert which runs down to the

house we each took separate roads, and between us gathered in three more rabbits. As we entered the garden the lamps were being lit in the house, and we were not sorry to go in and sit down to a cup of afternoon tea.

Such an off-day as above described does not compare with a shoot on preserved ground, yet the pleasure of such a day is great, and comes as a rather welcome change after many days on the estates of friends where thousands of head are killed and the shooting is often fast and furious.

The small estate herein described is bounded on one side by preserved ground where pheasants are reared annually, and from which crop the small estate derives some benefit, as pheasants always stray to the coverts and usually stay there, finding them quiet and undisturbed.

Rabbits are plentiful and afford good shooting when two or three ferrets are employed, while a few snipe, hares, and an occasional partridge help to swell the bag.

The ground is entirely unpreserved and though some poaching is done upon it by local people, there is always game of all sorts to be had for the shooting.

### FISHERMAN'S LUCK



THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN,  
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—I notice you want a short story about the outside cover of the April AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, and while perhaps I have written more than a postal perhaps you can use it, if it don't take up so very much space. I called today and bought three extra copies.

I told the gentleman at the desk as I entered "not an advertising fable," that I saw the advertisement of the Egg Mountain Club in your paper and had become a member. It pays to advertise in THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN. Very truly,

329 West 83d Street.

C. PERRY MARKS.

P. S.—This article of mine should start a general discussion for all hands and I hope the artist will not feel hurt.

### FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

In reference to the picture on the outside cover of the April AMATEUR SPORTSMAN from an angler's standpoint, I can't see how the bass is getting away. To me the picture looks as tho' the fisherman had got mixed up with his cast and the bass seeing a fine frog coming his way has risen to the occasion to make his acquaintance. Perhaps my theory may be wrong, but as I look at the picture and note the heavy rod, reel seat above the hand and the size of his lordship, the bass, (a plump two-pounder), who could never bend such a rod as this (yet there is slack line everywhere), I wonder at the article on first page, the thoughts of the angler "too deep for words," and not suited for publication. These thoughts I should say are of disgust, to see the audacity of this bass rising so near line when he intended to make a long cast. I would therefore rather see the picture named "a poor cast sometimes bringing good luck," than Fisherman's Luck.

New York, April 12, 1911.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN,

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your offer on page one in your most recent publication, will say that I have heard a great many fishermen's yarns, and have had considerable experience in fishing myself, but have never seen or heard of anything just like the following which occurred to me, viz:

While fishing one day with live bait (Shiners) when a black bass weighing one and three-quarter pounds, (1¾ lbs.) took my minnow, which must have passed through and out the gill, carrying hook and line along with it. The bass immediately proceeded to strike again, and this time I hooked and landed it, finding a complete loop of the line around the gill. How could this one get away?

Respectfully yours,

April 10, 1911.

DR. FRANCIS B. SAWYER,  
Marion, Ohio.

**"DIDN'T SWALLOW THE HOOK EITHER"**

Casting the fly at the end of the wing dam where the water was swift, I got a strike. I flicked the rod and had him hooked.

We struggled fifteen minutes trying to land him with the landing net. Rowed the boat to shallow water and got our bass safely, only to find him hooked through the belly.

"Doc, if I had not been with you and you told me you had hooked a bass that way I would have believed you a popular liar."

I was then asked by the doubtful one if I didn't know how to bait a minnow. This minnow weighed three pounds. Where is my friend?

La Crosse, Wis.

H. CLAY EVENSON.

**FISHERMAN'S LUCK**

"Fisherman's Luck" as exemplified in the frontispiece of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* in April number is indeed a striking and realistic reminder to the Bass Fisherman, who in his experience among the Rip Raps, and inviting pools of the ideal Bass Stream, has experienced that indescribable feeling of remorse that is accompanied with a lump in the throat and a little nervousness much akin to a fainting spell as, this "Big Fellow" breaks his hold and with a shake of the head makes for deeper water, which, however, I believe has a tendency to magnify the beauties of a splendid catch well landed. The writer while stream fishing for bass hooked a beauty one evening at the head of a rock stream pool and his performance was most magnificent. A "Little Mouth," and his strength and manner seemed to indicate three pounds, or better. There being several fishermen spectators nearby, I gave him plenty of line and allowed him extra freedom as my friends were greatly enjoying his leaps out of the water and his long runs. Finally he cut across with the current, quartering and circled a large boulder fastening the line, and I was sure I had lost him. But I held steady when after nearly a half minute had elapsed, which seemed an hour, he made a rush out and fortunately came away clear, and off he went down stream and I had just turned him back when he broke water and up in the air he went and with a shake of the head threw out my No. 18 "Dark Montreal" and with a graceful, curling rainbow salute, he returned to his home among the rocks and my friends gave me the laugh. While the lump came up in my throat and I felt a little nervous at his loss, there had been enjoyment in the tussel and the fact of his having possibly pulled hard when fast at the rock must have torn a hole large enough to allow the hook to slip out. It was a pleasure, a disappointment, and yet one of the legion of "Big Ones" that get away, just when you don't want him to.

Columbus, O.

FRED. SHATTUCK.

COHOES, N. Y., April 21, 1911.

GENTLEMEN:—Answering the call on your April Cover here is an honest story:

"Last Decoration Day (1910), J. O. A. Bryere, owner of Brightside-on-Raquette Lake, Sherman the Guide and Hugh P. Graham, a northern tourist went out on a little stroll for just a bite for breakfast, and between the bad luck and the everlasting bites of the all together Northern Mosquito, the fish would not come. They had a bottle of Overholt with them and after the others tried their luck Graham said "Watch me."

He took the Overholt and scattered some on the water, and before he had time to get the bottle corked two big fish jumped in the boat. That's going.

PETER DANIELS.

140 Central Ave., care Soap Factory.

**EDITOR OF AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:**

I have had the same experience that Mr. Angler had as shown on the picture. One day while the sun was shining and our hearts anxious for the river. I and my friend John, went strolling along with a lively walk and soon reached our favorite spot, a place which looked most hopeful. So throwing out our lines soon had a bite, John catching the first fish. John soon left me and fished a few rods away. We had caught about the same number of small fish when soon I had a bite, the shock almost throwing me in the river, but with a steady pull I hoped to land the fish, but after splashing and swimming he flopped off the hook just as he was above the water and went swimming down the river. I said "John I had a big one about two feet long," John said "I saw him he was a big one." I was as angry as Mr. Angler looks on the picture and was just the case of Mr. Angler's. John and I both planning to get him next time, went back to our homes with a string of two-inch fish.

347 Faraday St., Peoria, Ills.

J. J. ZAGEL.

**THE COLUMBUS GUN CLUB GROUNDS AND THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP**

The Inter State Association in deciding on the holding of the Grand American Handicap at Columbus, Ohio, has provided for the convenience of the large number of American shooters one of the best located gun club grounds in this country, barring none. The entire line of traps will throw their targets directly north over a beautiful green meadow into a perfect sky line, where every target is defined against the blue sky background and none are lost to the eye of the shooter as they frequently are with uncertain background conditions. The natural location of the grounds is beautiful and well fitted for such an event. The superior street car facilities allowing the shooters to make the grounds from all hotels with an average of twenty minutes and the splendid facilities afforded at the close of the shoot will allow all the contestants to reach their hotels by five thirty each evening, thereby giving them plenty of time for rest between the different events. The hotel accommodations are first class and it is believed that this year's Grand American will be one of the best in the history of the game. The writer has been in the east for the past thirty days and the interest manifest throughout the east indicates that a larger attendance than ever may be looked for from that section. The eastern men are accustomed to shooting under hard conditions and with the splendid facilities offered at Columbus this year, they will have a grand opportunity to make a good showing. All things considered, it would be difficult indeed to find a location where the convenience and general welfare of the shooter can be better taken care of than at the Columbus Gun Club Grounds, Columbus, Ohio. The associations and pleasant attractions of the Grand American are well worth the expense and most especially so to the man who has never attended this premier event.

Yours truly,

FRED. SHATTUCK.



# The Amateur Sportsman

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, MAY, 1911.

Terms: 10 Cents a Copy—\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

To All Foreign Countries and Canada, \$1.25

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class matter.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.

18-20 EAST 42<sup>D</sup> STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cable Address, "Sportsman, New York"

K. Kingsland-Smith, President and Treasurer

Box 22, Grand Central Station Post Office.

Tel. 6861 Bryant

A Colorado suffragist recently said: "If we do not act promptly, soon we will be as far behind the times as they are in New York."

## WHY THE DUCKS ARE VANISHING

It is legal to rent a marsh and drain it. It is illegal to rent a marsh and to profitably rear wild ducks on it. Is it any wonder that our wild life vanishes? This "situation is absurd," but it must be amplified and made "more drastic," says our exhibitor of giraffes and lions. Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense, says the dean of sportsmen and founder of Forest and Stream, Charles Hallock.

## ECONOMIC GAME DEPARTMENTS

There can be no doubt that the State game departments are about to become of great economic importance. When the laws are amended so as to permit the profitable increase of game, quickly the game will become abundant and cheap. The departments will receive a substantial revenue from the licensed dealers and breeders, and it will be enabled to employ competent men at fair wages to look after the new industry and to enforce its regulations.

The duties of the game officers will be much simplified when the breeders' bills become laws, and it cannot be denied that the work will be far more agreeable than it is at present. Since the ablest lawyers do not pretend to know what the game laws are, it must be a difficult and a disagreeable task for the warden to find out how many crimes there are and to make the arrests called for by some of the sections of the statutes.

Our readers may remember the Iowa constable who shot a mink after it had killed 50 or more of his chickens and who went to jail in preference to paying a fine when he was arrested. Common sense seems likely to be restored, and there's a good time coming for the game officers, who will not be obliged to make absurd arrests, as well as for the sportsmen and "all of the people."

## THE BAYNE BILL

Senator Bayne should consult Dr. Field, the able chairman of the Massachusetts Commission, before he urges the enactment of his bill making it criminal in New York to profitably increase the game. Dr. Field is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University in animal and marine biology, and he has gained a high reputation as a scientific man in his chosen field. He said in a letter which we published last month that the laws permitting the sale of game by breeders as food worked very satisfactorily in Massachusetts. Why should

Senator Bayne seek to make this industry criminal in New York?

We understand the keeper of the New York Zoo is behind the measure. We concede to this gentleman a knowledge of the food habits of giraffes and tigers in captivity. He has aided in building up a wonderful show. We doubt, however, if he can persuade the people that it should be a crime to produce a desirable food in New York just at this time. "The situation is absurd and cannot long endure," as Hornaday wrote not long ago. The breeders' bill, of the Hotel Men's Association, is the proper remedy. We endorse this measure heartily. It is a common sense measure based on scientific, legal and business principles.

Senator Bayne is a lawyer. He knows that criminal laws should be uniform, universal and easily understood. He knows that it should not be a crime to rear food in one part of our country and not in another. He knows that criminal laws should not be enacted when the people will say that the matter made criminal should not be a crime. Otherwise the people will be opposed to the execution of the laws and even the officers will hesitate about making arrests which they know will be unpopular. Such arrests must seem to the officers to be not only wrong, but positively wicked. Criminal laws should rest upon the principle that the thing prohibited is wrong. Is it wrong to rear a desirable food?

Women in Massachusetts and other States are engaged in propagating game and game fish. Under permits from the State game officers they sell these desirable foods, and the evidence is conclusive that such sales are made without detriment to wild game birds in the fields and wild trout in the waters. Will Senator Bayne insist that a woman who does these things must be jailed in New York? Will he be proud of a law bearing his name which will result in such atrocity if an officer can be found willing to make the arrest?

There is nothing fanciful or unreal about our hypothetical case. We have a subscriber, a woman in Colorado, who writes that she is engaged in rearing trout for the Colorado markets. She is contented and enjoys her life in the country. The Colorado game officer says the sale of game and game fish by breeders is beneficial to the game and game fish on public lands and in public waters. We have a letter before us from a Massachusetts woman who is engaged in rearing mallards for the market under a permit issued by the Commissioners of Fish and Game. The chairman of the commission, Dr. Field, a scientific man skilled in the habits of the food birds and fish, says that the law which permits this woman to live and do business in the country works satisfactorily.

A New York woman recently wrote to ask if it would be profitable for her to go to the country and rear pheasants. She intimated that her health required the change. Will Senator Bayne say she must be jailed for rearing a desirable food? We believe a woman can be found ready to go to jail for this offence when the Bayne bill is enacted if such a catastrophe should fall upon the people of the Empire State. A prominent business man has gallantly offered to undergo a jail sentence when the bill becomes a law. Should Senator Bayne expect to be returned to the Senate after one or two people have gone to jail for rearing food in New York similar to that which is legally reared in Massachusetts? We can not think so.

Senator Bayne as a lawyer must know the old legal maxim which begins, "Lex Vigilantibus," and which



when translated reads, "The laws should aid the vigilant and not the sleeping." This has been good law ever since the laws were written in Latin.

Does Senator Bayne's law aid the vigilant who would rear food?

### BREEDING ANIMOSITY

We have referred often to the fact that the State game laws have been enacted in the supposed interest of sport alone and that the interests of people who should have game on their tables have been overlooked. Under this kind of legislation the State game departments are governmental side shows; they do not and can not represent all of the people. The State officers have been forced to arrest even breeders who had live birds in their possession for propagation; they have been forced to arrest common carriers for transporting game to those who would multiply it; they have been forced to raid the ice boxes of hotel keepers, and many arrests have been made of those who should serve the wild foods to their patrons, the people.

The farmers' interests have been entirely overlooked, and many who have purchased a State license to shoot entertain the idea that they have a right to shoot up the farms without the permission of their owners. There can be no doubt that there is a decided hostility between the owners of the farms and many of those who procure shooting licenses. There is and must be an animosity between the breeders of game and those who are required to arrest them because they had the stock birds and their eggs in possession. Dog owners object to laws prohibiting their use for periods of five and ten years.

Many, besides the donee, resented the arrest of a New York citizen because he had two grouse on his table which were sent to him by a friend who was shooting in a land where there is more freedom than there is in America. The seizure of the desirable food and the imposition of an \$100 fine (see *AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*, November, 1908), enabled the department, no doubt, to boast of the amount of crime in the country and of its own efficiency as shown in dollars and cents, but it emphasized the well known fact that the importation and sale of desirable and cheap foods is criminal and that the State sport department is hostile to the interests of the people. The inquiry why these foods should go through New York to the people of other cities, when it was a crime to sell or serve them here, is as pertinent today as it was when first it was made by *THE SPORTSMAN*.

### THE CONVERSION OF THE FIELD

The leading editorial, "Breeding and Selling Game," in *The American Field*, March 11, is timely. The *Field* wisely says: "There would be no game sold if there were no demand for it; but there is a demand, and there is nothing to be gained by shutting one's eyes to this fact—hence the logical thing to do is to meet the condition and circumvent the evil of it. Laws will not enforce themselves, and the public must be back of them to make them effective. Why not pass breeders' laws? Give the people who do not go afield an opportunity, under government regulation, to buy game, but prohibit the sale of wild game."

Here we have the policy of *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN* concisely stated, and it is with much pleasure that

we welcome *The Field* to our "more game" family. It is only two years since the good old *Field* published a letter in which the writer was called an "anarchist" because he advocated the "elastic system of game handling," which *The Field* now favors. It is only two years since *The Field* said we were "talking through our hats" and we quoted this statement giving *The Field* full credit for the elegance of the editorial style displayed against us.

*The Field* would feel the "more game" breeze, we felt sure, when the more drastic measures multiplied as they did according to our prediction. The prohibition of quail shooting in some States following the prohibition of chicken shooting in most States did not seem encouraging to the owners of fine setters and pointers who read *The Field*, and it no doubt now seems plain to the editor that the dog advertisements which occupy a good part of *The Field* must become fewer in number and smaller in space as the quarry vanishes and its pursuit is prohibited.

### CORRESPONDENCE

New York, March 4, 1911.

AMATEUR SPORTSMAN Co.:

Please find inclosed \$1.00, for which renew my subscription to *THE SPORTSMAN*. I am strictly a Big Game hunter and I don't hunt birds at all, but I am always willing to help the hunter's cause along.

Lyric, Texas.

A. LLEN PINCKARD.

DENVER, March 4th, 1911.

EDITOR *THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN*,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish to state that the Game and Fish Laws of Colorado *permit the sale of elk, deer, game birds and trout from licensed parks and lakes. We think this system works very satisfactorily*, as it enables people, who cannot go out on the range and kill such stuff, *to have it to eat* if they want to pay for it. I am of the opinion that eventually this will be the only big game we will have in the State.

Yours very truly,

T. J. HOLLAND.

State Game and Fish Commissioner.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

I notice Hornaday has got cold feet. Can you tell us why he has changed?

New York.

W. W. M.

[We were at a loss to account for the change of feet, or perhaps we would better say change of attitude, until Hornaday wrote a letter stating that Ex-Commissioner Whipple had persuaded him to desert the common sense movement.—Editor.]

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

Hornaday, like his great predecessor in the show business, Barnum, seems to think that the American people love to be humbugged. "You can fool some of the people all of the time, etc."

New York.

H. T. R.

## THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.:

I am in receipt of yours of the 12th and want to say that I have looked over the last issue very carefully, and consider it one of the best you have ever brought out.

If the sportsmen of the country don't appreciate what Mr. Huntington is doing for them in this publication, it is hard to conceive what they would appreciate.

I was astounded when I learned from one of the daily papers some time ago that Hornaday had gone back on Mr. Huntington's ideas. I cannot understand how a man of his intelligence should fail to appreciate what Mr. Huntington is doing. I have never doubted for a moment that his theory of the preservation of game is the only correct one, and I believe it will be recognized universally eventually.

Yours truly,

New York.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Dwight W. Huntington,

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.

DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON:—I still stand by the original program. I think a sane breeders' law ought to be enacted, and have seen nothing to change my mind on that subject.

Lockport, N. Y.

M. H. HOOVER.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

If the different states would allow the game birds to come through without any interference, said birds to be used for propagation, only, I would guarantee to stock the different localities, now depleted, with an abundance of game. I have done this in the past and can again, if permitted.

New York.

E. B. WOODWARD.

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.

In reply to your esteemed favor, I answered Mr. L. T. Christian of Richmond, Va., and referred him to Mr. Jasper B. White, of Waterlily, N. C. You might also refer customers for both *Valisneria Spiralis*, or wild celery seed, and also for *Potamogeton Pectinatus*, or foxtail grass seed to Clyde B. Terrell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 40, who sells good seeds at very reasonable prices. Mr. Jasper B. White is a veteran in the furnishing of all seeds and plants growing in Currituck Sound, which long will be headquarters for duck foods.

Both gentlemen take great care in putting up seeds and plants for shipping and give explicit directions for planting, if asked to do so. I have made a very satisfactory growth of all these seeds.

I was very sorry not to have received the promised visit from your editor last winter, as I had hoped to have entertained him on my preserve where duck, snipe and deer shooting were very good. I hope he may not disappoint me next winter.

St. Vincent Island, Fla.

R. V. PIERCE.

EDITOR AMATEUR SPORTSMAN:

New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find 10c. in postage stamps for which please send me the April issue of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN. I am a subscriber of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN and my subscription is paid up to July, 1912, but I missed the April copy and I cannot do without it.

Yours respectfully,

Hanover, Pa.

PHILIP C. BARNHART.

## WILD GEESE VISIT SETON

## Make Their Summer Home in Lake on Naturalist's Estate.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 7.—Naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton and employees on the Seton place, Wyndygoul, near Cos Cob, were disturbed early this morning by the calling of a small flock of wild geese circling over Pipestem Lake in the woodland estate of the author. Finally the wild fowl alighted in the lake and began to take their morning meal.

There were seven geese in the flock. Some of the onlookers couldn't believe they were wild, but to Mr. Seton the advent of geese, while unexpected, was not unexplainable. Last year Mr. Seton had quite a flock of the wild geese at Wyndygoul. Their wings were clipped. When fall came they began to disappear and it was believed they had been stolen. Mr. Seton is now convinced the seven are all that are left of last year's flock. Evidently they intend to make the lake their summer home.—New York World.

## PERMISSION TO TRAP QUAIL

Mr. George H. Guy, Secretary of the New York Electrical Society, writes: "I send you herewith a letter I have received from the office of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Albany. This letter is a reply to my request for permission to trap quail, of which I have many large beavies at a preserve at the north shore of Long Island, for the purpose of splitting them up for breeding purposes. As you know, this is the surest way of increasing the game, for if the large beavies are left untouched from year to year, the increase is materially impaired. If the law chokes off such a legitimate attempt as this to increase the game, the sooner the law is changed the better. I am afraid that the game laws, as they at present stand, will soon "protect the game off the face of the earth," and there is great need of enlightenment and common sense legislation in this regard.

"To those of us who are willing to spend money on preventing the game from being wiped out of existence, it is pretty discouraging work to realize that the greatest obstacles in doing so are raised by the law itself.

"Can you suggest any method of securing such an expression of sentiment from the "sportsmen" of the State as will lead before it is too late to rational legislation?"

[The game breeders' law which should be enacted this year permits the increase of game.—Editor.]

## GAME DEALERS

The industry of rearing game to be sold for propagation and also as food is increasing rapidly throughout the country. Our advertisers who have wild game for propagation have been fully unable to fill their orders during the past year and the demand for live game is still increasing.

Mr. I. W. Horn, a dealer in Kansas City, Mo., writes, "the only reason we discontinued our advertisement in your magazine was because we sold more stuff than we could supply. Our orders have been booked weeks and months ahead and the most trouble has been in getting enough birds and animals to supply the enormous demand.



Flock of Wild Turkeys on Prof. Blanton's Rearing Grounds.

## The Game Breeders' Page

The turkeys pictured above are on the breeding farm of Prof. R. L. Blanton, who is probably the largest breeder of wild turkeys in America. His advertisement appears in this number of the magazine and even before it was published we had an order for some turkeys to go to a game breeder in Connecticut. Quite a number of our readers are interested in the wild turkey as a sporting bird and they no doubt will have wild turkey for dinner next Thanksgiving.

The gray partridges which were liberated by the Game Breeders' Association seem to be getting ready for nest building. In walking over one of the farms a few days ago one of the game keepers said to the writer that a pair were using a little strip of brush near his house, and when he pointed to the place a fine bird, which looked nearly as big as a ruffed grouse, went out with a loud whir. Later a pair of birds were observed in the same locality and it seems likely the breeders will shoot quail, gray partridges, pheasants and ruffed grouse on the same ground next October.

The wild turkeys liberated by the Game Breeders' Association on Long Island seem to thrive nicely on the acorns and other foods found in the woods. The birds took a long flight of about a mile when they were liberated, indicating that they are strong on the wing, but they returned after a day's outing to feed with the pheasants and wild ducks near the barn. The writer photographed them at short range and pictures of these turkeys with some additional account of them will be published in an early number of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.

Mr. Wm. M. Field, of Philadelphia, says in a letter to the Editor of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN: "We have been quite successful in increasing the number of quail on our place (The Redden, Delaware, Quail Club). In fact we have increased the number of birds from 200 to 300 per cent. on our home property in the last two years.

"We are now at work preparing plans and enclosures for English pheasants and hare. Also under contemplation the buying of 200 or 300 acres of marsh lands

on the Deaware Bay, which is about twelve miles from our lodge, so you see we are doing all we can to carry out your more game idea."

[We noticed at the time of our visit that you had quail in abundance and also that the doves and song birds were nesting abundantly and in perfect safety. Your work is of far more value than that of the game law lobbyists who put in their time and money seeking more drastic laws.—Editor.]

Mr. George E. Jantzer, of the Eastport (N. Y.) Rod and Gun Club, writes: "We planted five dozen birds, 'quail,' at Eastport yesterday. Lucas gave us the strongest, finest lot of birds I ever saw, not one dead or crippled; the only fault I found was there were 38 cocks and 21 hens.

Now I want to buy one or two dozen hens. Do you know where I could get them? I am afraid Mr. L. cannot furnish them as we did not get as many birds as we ordered in the first place."

[The "quail" have become rare and expensive birds. Our advertisers can furnish them if any one in America can. It would be advisable to place orders for next year now, since the "more game" clubs are increasing and the demand for birds will be greater next year than it was this season.—Editor.]

Mr. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, N. Y., writes: "I am sold out in Ringnecks and Silver pheasants, except for the breeders I am using for this season. Expect to raise about 500 and will have stock for sale in the fall."

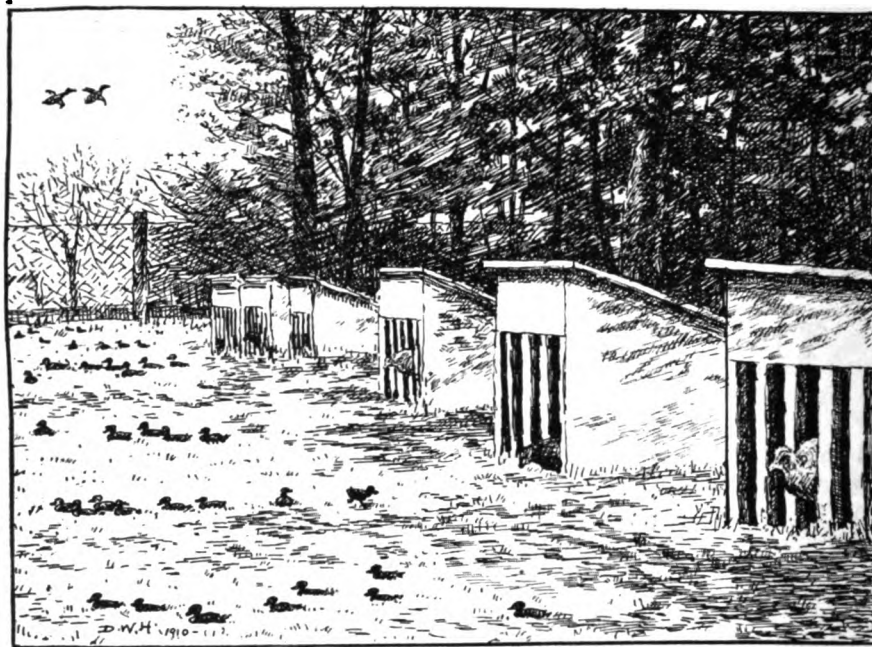
At the annual meeting of the Utica Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association, Mr. John Teesdale told about a blue heron which was said to have had ten trout in its stomach, two of the fish being nine inches long and the others ranging down to one and one-half inches, and yet this bird is protected by law. He also told about a number of partridges killed near a potato patch in the vicinity of Lyon Falls which, when dressed, were found to have nothing but potato bugs in their crops.

There can be no doubt that the ruffed grouse is a

"beneficial" bird. The Biological Survey will be interested in this note about its food habits.

This is the month when the wild ducks begin laying. The head game keeper of the Breeders' Association

Some "beneficial" owls looked in on the mallards owned by the Game Breeders' Association one night last week and took five of them. The game keeper will control these owls and the nesting ducks will not be thus destroyed in the future. The owls came to the



A Vermin Proof Rearing Ground

wrote that his mallards had produced twenty-five eggs the day the letter was written. The "out-put" will increase rapidly as the weather grows warmer and soon the keeper will gather an hundred eggs per diem and place them under hens and in incubators. The pheasants also have begun laying and the keeper reports that he never saw finer birds than those sent by Mr. Tilley, of Darien, Connecticut.

On another page is the story of a young woman breeder who had great success with mallards the first year. Strictly speaking she would be a criminal in many States for having ducks in her possession and for selling this desirable food. There is a tendency everywhere for sensible game officers to overlook crimes of this character and many sportsmen now rear and shoot and some of them sell their game for propagation and as food without police interference.

Wenz & Mackensen and the other dealers in the so-called Hungarian partridges—the gray partridge of Europe—will be pleased to hear that the partridges are a great success in places where they are properly handled and that the live birds are transported almost everywhere without a single arrest having come to the notice of the magazine.

Thousands of quail were sold during the winter and these birds were shipped freely in many places without anyone going to jail because of his desire to multiply this desirable game bird. When the game breeders' quail in good numbers were passing through New York many persons saw and admired them and they are now mated and ready for nesting on the breeders' farms. Mr. Lucas and the other quail dealers received excellent prices for quail and could not begin to fill their orders. Dr. French wrote that the quail had become a rare bird and that he could not supply the demand for them at \$25 per dozen.

feast before the traps for them arrived. The traps were ordered in time but there was a delay in the delivery. Our readers should place their orders for traps two weeks before they can surely expect to receive them. The people are beginning to believe that it will not be a crime much longer to profitably propagate game and even the trap business is benefitted by the good outlook for common sense legislation.

#### THE GAME BREEDERS' BILLS

The bills which were introduced in the New York Senate and Assembly (at the suggestion of the New York State and City Hotel Men's Association, we believe) should be satisfactory to all intelligent sportsmen.

The increase of game by breeders tends to keep game plentiful in the region about the breeding grounds. The sportsmen who do nothing toward protecting and propagating the game will be surprised to learn how quickly the shooting is improved in a neighborhood where game breeding is permitted and encouraged by legislation.

There is no danger that there will be too many game farms and preserves. It will require considerable effort to get a good breeding station started in every county. The people do not know how easy it is to have this desirable food in abundance. THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN is doing much to aid the new industry and the Biological Survey at Washington furnishes many valuable bulletins on the food habits and requirements of game birds.

Why should Forest and Stream oppose the good work of THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN? The American Field, which rightly claims to be America's greatest weekly sportsman's newspaper, now favors breeders' laws permitting the increase of game. The dear old Forest and Stream should take the advice of its founder, Charles Hallock, and favor common sense legislation.



## OUR SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER

We are now offering as a premium for new subscribers the celebrated Durham-Duplex and Durham Derby Safety Razors and Kits.

We decided on these well known razors as premiums only after a diligent search of the market for a product which, in addition to great intrinsic merit, had a definite and fixed value.

We wanted you to know what you were working for, and you cannot buy a Durham-Duplex razor for less than \$5 nor a Durham Derby razor for less than \$2.50 in any store in this country.

We will give you absolutely free for ten new subscriptions to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN one \$5 Durham-Duplex Safety Razor outfit, consisting of razor, safety-guard, stropping attachment and 6 double-edged hollow ground blades, in either a handsome leather covered case or a pigskin folding kit.

We will give you absolutely free for five new subscriptions to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN one \$2.50 Durham Derby Safety Razor outfit, consisting of shank and safety attachment heavily nickel plated, with regulation black handle and six Durham-Duplex blades, all in a nickel plated plush lined box.

We want you to begin to work for these premiums now among your friends in your town and the sportsmen in your county. You will find it an easy matter to get these premiums, and you know the value of what you get.

Will you begin today, or send for Helps to New Subscribers to

**The Amateur Sportsman Co.,**  
18-20 East 42d Street  
New York City

The .22 Caliber

# WINCHESTER

Automatic Rifle

In the country, in camp  
or on an automobiling,  
fishing or canoeing trip  
one of these rifles  
is a great pleasure  
maker.

This  
rifle is  
loaded  
by recoil,  
shoots clean  
and inexpensive  
cartridges,  
and is light and  
handy to carry. It  
is different from  
all other ".22s".

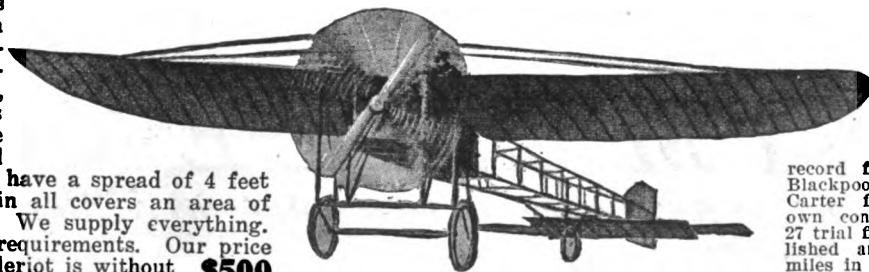
**W**

*Look One Over  
At Your Dealer's.*



## B 16 Square Foot Model Bleriot Monoplane M

**L** This model is complete with drawings, instructions, propeller, canvas, wood and wheels all ready to be put together and fly. The planes have a spread of 4 feet and the model in all covers an area of 16 square feet. We supply everything. Write us your requirements. Our price for full sized Bleriot is without engine or propeller..... **\$500**



**O** H. G. Carter, designer of this model, is the well known English aviator, and has been associated with aerial navigation for over 15 years. He has made 18 parachute descents from balloons, holding the world's record for 3,000 feet, made at Blackpool, England, in 1905. Mr. Carter flies a machine of his own construction, having made 27 trial flights and having established an official record of 82 miles in 57 minutes.

**\$2 EACH POST PAID**

SEND US A TWO DOLLAR BILL AND WE WILL SEND YOU THIS LARGE MODEL, READY TO BE PUT TOGETHER

**\$2 EACH POST PAID**

**CARTER & SON, Aviators and Manufacturers, 201 Bennett Bldg., 93 Nassau Street, New York.**

**MONOPLANE**





Wild Water Fowl "Our Specialties:" Wild Black Mallards for stocking game preserves, etc. Safe delivery guaranteed. \$3.50 per pair. 500 Canada Wild Geese, \$8.00 to \$10.00 per pair. Australian, South American, Carolina Swans. 200 trained English Decoy Ducks, guaranteed Callers and Breeders, \$4.00 per pair. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00. For prices of other wild fowl apply to

**WHEALTON WILD WATER-FOWL FARMS,**  
Chincoteague Island, Virginia

## CORRESPONDENCE

Continued from Page 23

of sportsmen and the public in general to the fact that this notice was sent out without any authorization whatever on the part of our association and I take this means of repudiating the same.

At a meeting held last December at Syracuse for the purpose of discussing the game laws our association placed itself squarely on record as opposed to all forms of spring shooting and Mr. Hookway was fully aware of this fact, for he acted at such meeting in his capacity of secretary.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. HENDRICKSON,  
President N. Y. State Sportsman's Association.

Darwin said if shooting were prohibited in England the game would decrease in numbers. Field sports practically are prohibited in most places in America, and the game vanishes. In Illinois the shooting of prairie grouse has been prohibited for eight years, and the best observers say that this splendid wild food bird is decreasing in numbers and that it is "doomed to extinction." We know that the restoration of sport and a regulated sale of game on the markets will save the birds for all time to come. America quickly can be made the biggest game producing country in the world.



## \$2,000.00 in Prizes For the Big Game Fish FIELD AND STREAM

"America's Magazine for Sportsmen," is Offering 203 Prizes for the Biggest Fresh and Salt Water Game Fish Caught During 1911

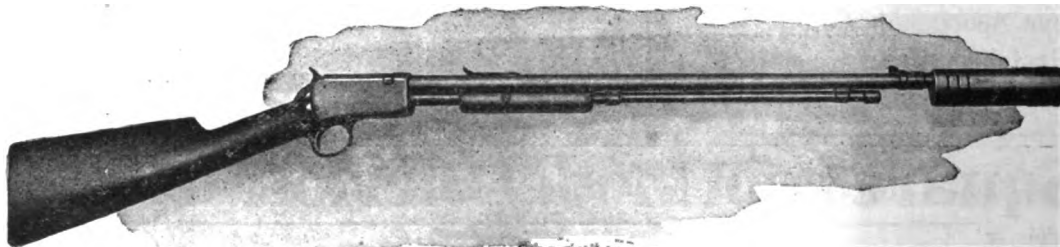
This \$2,000.00 will be divided into 203 monthly prizes for the biggest fish caught each month and grand prizes for the entire season in each class. Prizes include \$60 silver cups, silver medals, high class rods and reels, guns and sportsman's equipment.

List of prizes and conditions of contest published each month in FIELD AND STREAM. As you will want to read the accounts each month of How, When, Where and with what tackle these big fish were killed, we are going to make you a special introductory offer of a three months' trial subscription to FIELD AND STREAM, together with the 1911 Angler's Guide, the best book on fishing published, telling how, when and where to fish, including the latest Game and Fish Laws for 1911 and a five-foot split bamboo bait casting rod. **All for \$1.00**

Send in your order today and learn all about this great contest.

**FIELD AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO., 33 East 21st Street, New York City**

## *Shooting .22 Cal. is a Delight with a*



# MAXIM SILENCER

**YOU REALLY OUGHT TO HAVE ONE. NO THREADING—ATTACHES IMMEDIATELY**

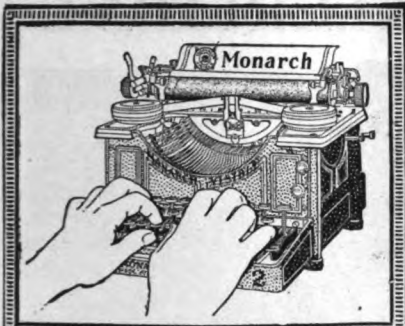
Ask any dealer or write to us

**MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS CO., 38 Park Row, New York**

FACTORY: HARTFORD, CONN.

BRANCH: 717 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.





### Unlike Any Other

One secret of Monarch superiority lies in the wonderful responsiveness of its key action. In no other typewriter in the world do the keys so readily yield to the slightest touch of the finger.

That is why the Monarch is easier to operate than any other writing machine.

## Monarch Light Touch

That is why it wards off fatigue and saves nerve-strain on the part of the stenographer. In consequence, her work is cleaner-cut, more accurate, more rapid and greater in quantity than it is possible to obtain with any other writing machine.

For these reasons you need a Monarch in your office. And every day without it means actual money-loss to you besides.

### Send for Monarch Literature

Learn the many reasons for Monarch superiority. Then try the Monarch, and be convinced that Monarch merit rests in the machine itself, not merely in what we tell you about it.

#### Representatives Wanted

Local representatives wanted everywhere, also a few more dealers for large territories. Write for details and attractive terms.

The Monarch Typewriter Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

300 BROADWAY

New York, N. Y.

BRANCHES AND DEALERS  
EVERYWHERE



## SPRATT'S PATENT PHEASANT FOODS



SPRATT'S PHEASANT MEAL No.

12, for poults.

SPRATT'S PHEASANT MEAL No.

5, for young pheasants.

SPRATT'S PHEASANT FOOD No.

3, for adult birds.

Our Pheasant Foods are used by the owners and managers of some of the largest Game Preserves in the U. S. A. and it is claimed by them that when using these foods, their birds grow to be strong, healthy and vigorous; that they produce more fertile eggs and that mortality among their "poults" is reduced to a minimum.

"PHEASANT CULTURE" sent on receipt of 25c. "POULTRY CULTURE" sent on receipt of 10c. These two books together with "DOG CULTURE" sent on receipt of 35c.

### SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

Factory and chief offices at **NEWARK, N. J.** Depots at San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Montreal, Can. Res. Supts. at Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Factories also in London, England, and Berlin, Germany.

## DOG FOODS

MADE BY THE KENNEL FOOD SUPPLY CO.

"Cero-Meat"  
"Dog Biscuit, with meat"  
"Special Dog Biscuit"  
"Plain" Biscuit (whole or broken)  
"Pet Dog Biscuit"  
"Puppy Biscuit"  
"Puppy Meal"  
"Canned Meat" sealed in 2½-lb. cans,  
packed in boxes of 10, 20 and 40  
cans.

All we ask is that you give these  
foods a trial.

THE SQUARE

★★★★★  
**THE FOOD  
WILL TELL**  
★★★★★

REPRESENTS

OUR MOTTO

All our Dog Foods made and  
packed to supply the retail and  
wholesale trades and guaranteed by  
the Kennel Food Supply Co. under  
the Pure Food Law, Serial No.  
30777.

WE ALSO MAKE CHICK FOOD.

If our foods are not sold by your  
dealer write us.

—Write for Catalogue and Samples—

Factory and Main Office—**FAIRFIELD, CONN.**

## Airedale Terriers

For Sale or at Stud  
Pups and Grown  
Dogs from

Imported and  
Winning Stock

(Send for our Booklet)

**Kenwyn Kennels**

Point Pleasant

New Jersey



COLE'S MAGNET

A  
WONDERFUL  
SHOWING  
MADE BY A  
DOG FED ON  
**CHAMPION DOG BISCUIT**  
The Peer of all Dog Food

Used by Hunters, Breeders and Kennel  
Owners. Packed in Boxes, Barrels  
and Sacks. Always fresh,  
crisp, clean, appetizing  
and easy to feed.

Send for Sample and Booklet H

**ST. PAUL BREAD COMPANY**

558 View Street

St. Paul, Minn.



**Magnificent Steel Launch \$96**  
Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18-20-25 and 27-ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boothouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled-steel. (91)  
Boats shipped to every part of the world.

lock-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. **Free Catalog. Steel Rowboats, \$20. MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1267 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.**

# PHEASANTS AND WILD WATERFOWL

**H**AVE you ever considered the raising of pheasants as a business proposition? It will pay you to look into it. It matters not whether your farm is large or small you have ample space to keep a goodly number of birds. In fact many city people raise them in their back yards. My own business was started in that way, and last year I raised some seven thousand birds, nearly all of which have already been disposed of at good prices. No expensive equipment is necessary for the accommodation of the birds; you can make your own.

The English Ring Neck Pheasant is destined to take the place of our wild game birds so rapidly being wiped out of existence. There is no bird so well suited for stocking game preserves as they are extremely hardy, active, strong, and very prolific. For this purpose there is bound to be good demand for these birds for many years to come.

I have for sale a limited number of Ring Neck Pheasants, all hand raised birds selected for breeders, in splendid condition and sure to give highly satisfactory results. I have also Goldens, Silvers, Reeves, Lady Amhersts, pure bred Mongolians, first cross Mongolians, Prince of Wales, and several other varieties. Now is the time to secure birds for breeding in the spring.

In water fowl I have Wood Ducks, Mallards, Pintails, Teal, etc., also Call Ducks and several varieties of Wild Geese. My Call Ducks are the genuine Calls, the best of all for decoy purposes.

## Pheasant Eggs

At very small expense you can soon get into a nice flock of pheasants by buying the eggs and hatching them out under ordinary hens. I have eggs from several varieties of pheasants for sale; all absolutely pure bred stock. Send in your orders now to insure early delivery.

## Pheasant Food

It is no trouble to raise pheasant chicks if you have proper food for them. My success in this business is largely attributable to the fact that I discovered a perfect food for pheasants and other wild game birds. The ordinary chick food sold on the market is absolutely worthless for these birds. I furnish the food at special prices to my customers which makes the expense for it trifling indeed.

## Illustrated Catalogue Free

To every new customer I furnish my sixty page illustrated catalogue free. This book contains a large number of beautiful half-tone cuts and colored plates of pheasants and wild water fowl together with a full description of the birds, their habits, habitat and characteristics. It also contains cuts of pens and all kinds of breeding appliances. In a word it shows just how pheasants are raised by the thousand on the most successful game farms in America.

## WALLACE EVANS

Game Propagating Farm

Oak Park, Ill.



ONE OF THE SIGHTS IN OUR PARK

We carry the largest stock in America of ornamental birds and animals. Our ponds now contain nearly 300 best Royal Swans of England. We have fine lot of the beautiful pink FLAMINGOS and the very large European PELICANS. Also STORKS, CRANES, PEAFOWL fancy GEESE and DUCKS. Our pheasant pens contain over a thousand Ringneck and fancy PHEASANTS. All stock is kept under practically natural conditions. We have 60 acres of land entirely devoted to our business. Can also promptly furnish BUFFALOES, DEER, LLAMAS, RABBITS, etc.

**During the season October to May, we furnish the Celebrated Hungarian Partridges and Ringneck Pheasants in large quantities. Orders booked during summer.**

We have for years filled practically all the large State Orders for these birds and have better facilities for handling large orders than any other firm.

Write us before buying elsewhere—it will pay you to do so. Your visit solicited. We are only 60 miles from New York and 30 miles from Philadelphia.

Department V.

**WENZ & MACKENSEN,**

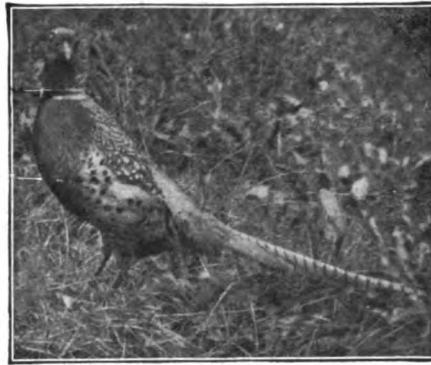
Proprietors of Pennsylvania  
Pheasantry and Game Park

YARDLEY, PA.  
BUCKS COUNTY

In writing to advertisers please mention The Amateur Sportsman or sign your letters: "Yours for More Game."

# Game and Ornamental Pheasants

**"A SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT"**



## Special attention to Stocking States and Preserves

**PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION**

Have several hundred Chinese Ringneck Pheasants ready for Shipment. Order NOW before they are all gone.

## A SPLENDID OFFER

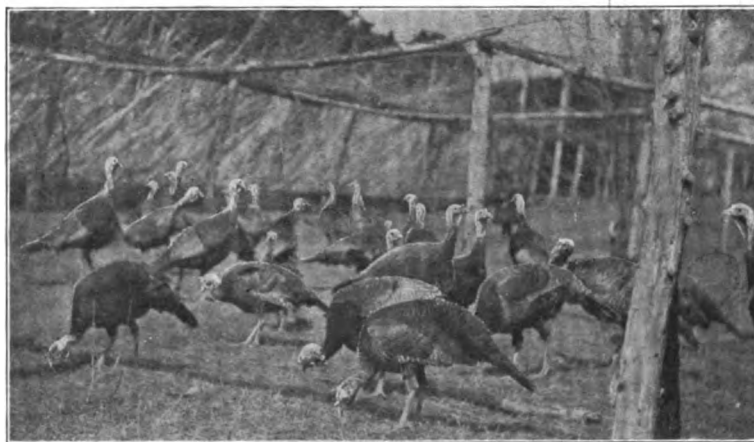
As a special inducement to get my orders in early, I will allow 5% discount on all orders placed now, for the next Fall delivery 1912.

I do not furnish imported and unacclimated birds. They are all strong hand-reared birds and come from the state having the most pheasants in America.

**The Rich Pheasantry**  
**SILAS RICH, Prop.**  
**SALEM, OREGON**

Reference:—Any Bank or Merchant in Salem.

Write for further Particulars



A PORTION OF ONE FLOCK OF WILD TURKEYS

**R. L. BLANTON, RICHMOND, VA.**

***Large Breeder of Wild Turkeys in the World***

**FIFTY TURKEYS ON HAND FOR READY SHIPMENT**

**\$20.00 for Gobblers**

**\$ 15.00 for Hens**

**Eggs \$1.00 each**

**Supplying Game Preserves and Zoological Gardens a Specialty**

In writing to advertisers please mention The Amateur Sportsman or sign your letters: "Yours for More Game."

## Wants, For Sale and Exchange

Announcements inserted under this head in small type for 2c. per word. If displayed in heavy type, 5c. per word. No advertisement accepted for less than 30c. Postage stamps accepted in payment.

Address letters  
Box 22, Grand Central Station.  
**THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN CO.**  
Argus Bldg., 17 West 42d St., New York City

**PHEASANTS OF ALL SPECIES.** WE breed the rare Impeyan and other fancy species; also ringnecks. Write for illustrated booklet. H. W. MYERS, Tacoma, Wash.

**WILD CELERY, WILD DUCKS' BEST**  
Natural Food. Attracts waterfowl. Plant it in your preserve. Seed \$7.50 per bushel. Orders now booked for fall shipment. Write for circular. CLYDE B. TERRELL, Oshkosh, Wis., Route 5.

**ORNAMENTAL PHEASANTS, DUCKS.** Peafowl, Pigeons, Ferrets. If interested, send for list. JOHN DOWNHAM, Strathroy, Ontario, Can.

**FORESTER AND GAMEKEEPER.** TRAINED and formerly employed in German Government Forest, wants position on large Game Preserve where he would have entire charge and full responsibilities. Understands the raising and care of all sorts of Game thoroughly. Experienced trapper and dog trainer. At present employed on large estate. Highly recommended. Married; no family. Care **AMATEUR SPORTSMAN**, Argus Bldg., 17 West 42 St., New York.

**FOR SALE—Dogs, Setters and Pointers, Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hounds.** Trained Dogs and Puppies shipped on trial. Send stamp for catalogue. **BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS**, Berry, Ky.

**GAME AND ORNAMENTAL PHEASANTS.** Special attention to orders for stocking preserves. Write for booklet telling how to raise them. **THE RICH PHEASANTRY**, Salem, Oregon.

**PARTNER WANTED,** with \$2000, by game exporter in Austria, 18 years established, to cultivate the export of Hungarian Partridges, Roe-deer, sporting dogs, etc. Partner to lead the American department. Excellent business. Apply **PARTNER**, care of Amateur Sportsman, 17 W. 42 St., New York.

**3 OZ.  
3 IN ONE  
FREE**

To get 3 oz. of "3-in-One" oil free buy a new size 50c bottle. It contains 8 oz. or 8 times as much as the dime bottle! Saves you money just the same as "3-in-One" saves your gun! The first, the best, the only gun oil that lubricates, cleans, polishes and prevents rust all at once. Makes magazine-trigger-shell extractor-hammer-break joints work without fault or falter. Cleans barrels inside and out. Removes burnt powder residue. Won't gum-dry out—collect dust. Contains no acid. Recommended and **USED** by all famous gun manufacturers.

Send for **FREE** liberal sample and "3-in-One" Dictionary. **FREE LIBRARY SLIP** given with each bottle.  
**"3-IN-ONE" OIL CO.**  
154 NEW ST., New York City

## Wants, For Sale and Exchange

**HUNTERS—A** beautifully colored picture entitled "The Challenge," postpaid 20c. All different, three for 50c.; seven \$1.00, postpaid, 16x20. **THOS. MEARS**, 1148 La Salle ave., Chicago, Ill.

**LIVE QUAIL FOR STOCKING SUPPLIED** from the Clifton Game Park, South Scituate, Rhode Island. For particulars, write **JAMES MCKINLEY**, Mgr.

**EXPERT** in the management of Hungarian Partridges and Pheasants would be willing to go from Austria to the U. S. as manager of large shooting or game preserve which is intended to be stocked with game. Every guarantee of success. Much money will be saved by doing this matter the right way. Apply **SHOOTING MANAGER**, care of Amateur Sportsman, 17 W. 42nd St., New York.

**SHOOTING** on South Carolina Hunting Ranch. Deer, Bear, Wild Turkey, birds and other game. Has not been shot for more than a year. Horses and equipment at reasonable rates. Come now. Apply to **H. M. LOFTON**, McClellanville, S. Car.

**PHEASANTS FOR SALE—Ring Neck, Blue Neck, Silvers, Golden, Versicolor, Mongolians, Prince of Wales, Lady Amhersts, Reeves, Swinhoes, Elliotts, Peacocks, Manchurians, Impeyans.** Eggs from the above named birds in season. Also Buff Cochens Bantams and Mallard Ducks. Address **BUCKWOOD PHEASANTRIES**, Dunfield, Warren Co., N. J.

**GAMEKEEPER** in situation in Northumberland, England, not leaving except suited, wants head place on large estate. For further particulars apply to **GEO. HALL**, Bolam West House, Middleton, Morpeth, Northumberland, Eng.

**FOR SALE—Retriever** about 14 months, bred by the Sand Bridge Kennels. Excellent for ducks. Address **SECRETARY**, Room 734, No. 11 William St., N. Y.

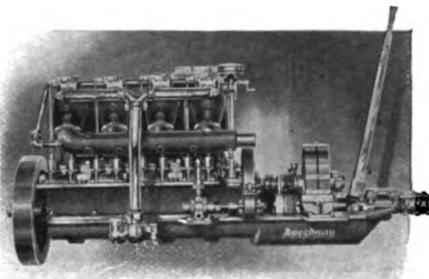
## Wants, For Sale and Exchange

**FRAMED TROUT OIL PAINTINGS, 14x22.** \$5. **ARTIST MARTIN**, Girard, Pa.

**SITUATION WANTED—As Head Game Keeper,** desires situation in America. Twelve years' experience, Pheasant, Partridge and Wild Duck rearing, moors, etc. Single, total abstainer, age 27. Highest references. Apply **J. H. THOMPSON**, Castlemac Garrett, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, Ireland.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page
Abbott Frazer	18
Amateur Sportsman Razor Premium	4
Blanton, R. L.	23
Davenport Trap Co.	18
Dixon, Edwin	19
Du Pont Powder Co.	Third Cover
Durham Duplex Razor Co.	4
Evans, Wallace	22
Gas Engine and Power Co.	24
Hildebrandt, Jno. J., Co.	4
Hunter Arms Co.	Second Cover
Ithaca Gun Co.	1
Kennel Food Supply Co.	18
Kenwyn Kennels	19
Kiffe, H. H.	4
Klein, George J.	17
Leach, Warren	21
Marlin Firearms Co.	4
Martin, Henry M. Co.	17
Maxim Silent Firearms Co.	20
National Sportsman	4
Outing Publishing Co.	2
Pointsett Kennels	19
Remington Arms—UMC Co.	Second Cover
Rittenhouse Hotel	8
Sandwich Trout Co.	21
Sportsmen's Show	3
Spratt's Patent Ltd.	20
St. Paul Bread Co.	19
The Gamekeeper	18
The Rich Pheantry	23
Three-In-One Oil	24
United States Cartridge Co.	4
University Society	2
Wenz & Mackensen	22
Wheaton's Wild Water Fowl Farms	18
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	Back Cover



## SPEEDWAY

Gasoline Engines and LAUNCHES

Best in Design      Best in Material  
Best in Method      Best in Workmanship  
**THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.**  
**SAFETY AND RELIABILITY. SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.**

We also design and build Steam and Sail Yachts, Steam Engines and Water Tube Boilers.

**GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO.**

Consolidated      MORRIS HEIGHTS, N. Y. CITY  
SEND TEN CENTS STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE.  
Member of National Association of Engine and Boat Mfgs.

## \$10.00 Military Springfield-Mausser Repeating 7.65 m/m Carbine

**\$2.00  
Hundred  
Cartridges**

The German Army Mausser stock and lock mechanism. Fitted with U. S. Army Springfield Rifle Barrel. **STRONGEST, LIGHTEST, HIGHEST GRADE RIFLE.** AT \$10.00 with sling and brass sight protector, less than half original cost manufacture. With supply of millions German (Bert) smokeless powder, steel covered ball cartridges at \$2.00 a hundred \$18.00 a 1000. **Greatest Bargain Ever Offered.** **\$8.85**  
Colts U. S. A. Revolvers 4 inch barrel, double action, with holder and lanyard.  
Large Catalogue, 5000 Illustrations, with 1912 supplement 388 pages. Regular military encyclopedia 25 cents mailed.  
**FRANCIS BANNERMAN**, Military goods from Govt. Auctions, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Anglers' Attention

**LOUIS RHEAD**, author of "Fish and Fish ing," teaches by MAIL the fine art of Trout Dry-fly and Wet-fly Casting. Bait Casting for bass, Surf Casting for marine game fishes. Perfection in any one of these methods in five lessons, if you practice. For terms and what is taught, write to **LOUIS RHEAD, FLATBUSH, NEW YORK**



# The Result of Over a Century's Experience

**P**ERFECTION in Powder-Making is only achieved by exercising the most scrupulous care in the selection and preparation of raw materials, employing skilled workmen exclusively, and using only the most improved modern mechanical equipment. This is the Du Pont method and accounts for the unequalled reputation among sportsmen enjoyed by the Du Pont brands of SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS.

One of the most popular of these brands is:



a dense powder that is absolutely uniform in velocity and pattern. Waterproof—Not affected by extremes of heat or cold.

“Infallible” Smokeless Shotgun Powder will not pit the gun barrels.

## Unequaled for Field and Trap Shooting

See that your shells are loaded with INFALLIBLE. Send today for Infallible Booklet No. 60. It gives best loads for various game and other information of value to shooters. It's free.

**E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company**

*Pioneer Powder Makers of America*

ESTABLISHED 1802

WILMINGTON, DEL.



# WINCHESTER

## .22 Caliber Cartridges and .22 Caliber Muskets

### *ESTABLISH A NEW HIGH INTER-CLUB RECORD*



Composite of the  
100 Shots



IN the Inter-Club Match shot December 26th by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club Team, of New Haven, Conn., and the Erie (Pa.) Team, the former, by making a score of 993 out of a possible 1000 points, established a new high record for this kind of competition. The team and individual scores were:



One of the 5 Shot  
Targets

Capt. W. H. Richard	-	-	-	200
G. W. Chesley	-	-	-	199
M. O. Buttsteadt	-	-	-	199
H. M. Thomas	-	-	-	198
H. S. Williams	-	-	-	197
				<u>993</u>

All of the winning team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle cartridges loaded with "Lesmok" powder, and Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. This is the bull's-eye combination for the man who "points right." Unaccountables are few and far between, when it is used. If you seek to excel, use Winchester Rifles and Winchester make of cartridges. They

**Show Their Possibilities  
By Making "Possibles"**











Date Due

3 2044 106 230 659

--	--

